

Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966


Alaska

Catalog: #143 – 158

Journal

Census Plot Data

Species Accounts



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1966

Alaska

Catalog: #143 - 158

1767a+b
7/1

Catalogue. 1

Alaska, Barrow Area.

143. Alopex lagopus 22 June 1966

Discarded

Alaska, W. shore of Ikroavik, 5 Mi. E. of Barrow
skull (pick up)

✓ 144. Phalaropus fulicarius sex? 22 June 1966

Alaska, Footprint Lake, 3 Mi. SE. of Barrow

wt 54.5 g., skin in winter plumage; legs blen-gray, bill
yellow at base.

skin saved.

✓ 145. Calidris alba sex? Imm. 12 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, 3¹/₂ Mi. SSE of ARH.

wt 6.75 g., sex?; Taken from nest 12 June 1966 at 17:00. There
were 3 young in the nest, and one pipped egg. Took two young
out, one for MWZ, one for Paul de Benedictis for U. of Michigan.
Young hatched between 10:15 July 11 and 17:00 July 12. This young
killed at 18:00.

✓ 146. Arenaria interpres ♀ Downy 13 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, 4¹/₂ Mi. SSE of ARH.

wt 9.25; Ovary 2x1; (1 day old, found dead in nest)

✓ 147. Calidris canutus ♂ Imm. 13 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow, ± 500 m. SSE of ARH.

wt 13.5, testes 2x.5 R 1x.5, ± 1-2 days old, Vols in abdomen.

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Catalogue 2

148 Mallophaga of *Stercorarius parasiticus* 18 July 1966
Alaska, Barrow

✓ 149 *Calidris bairdii* ♂ Downy 19 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young. (2 days old.
Yolk sack present. Nest mate of 149, 151
7 g, testes L. 1.0 x .5

✓ 150 *Calidris bairdii* ♀ Downy 19 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young (2 days old
Yolk sack still present. Nest mate of 149, 151
wt 6.5 g.

✓ 151 *Calidris bairdii* ♀ Downy 19 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow. One of three downy young (2 days old
Yolk sack still present. Nest mate of 149, 150.
wt 6 g.

152 *Calidris bairdii* 4 Embryos 20 July 1966

Alaska, Barrow. Embryos 17-20 days old, taken from the egg.
Two of the eggs were pipped. Eggs collected 2 days after both
parents were shot. Unpipped eggs weighed 7.9 x 8.4 g; pipped
eggs weighed 8.4 x 8.2 g.

discard

Alaska, Meade River

✓ 153 *Limnodromus scolopaceus* ♂ Downy 20 July 1966

Meade River, 60 Mi. S of Barrow.

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Catalogue 3

wt 11.25 g, testis L 1.5 x 1. (2 days old, yolk sack still present)

Alaska, Cape Thompson.

✓ 154 Uria lomvia ♀ 8 Aug 1966

Alaska, Cape Thompson, found dead on beach near second colony.

wt 1050 g; Ovar. 14 x 4. Very fat. Broodpatch present.

Alaska, Barrow.

155 Melophaga of castris rossii ♀ 16 Aug 1966

Alaska, Barrow.

Meade River, Alaska.

✓ 156 Sterna paradisaea ♂ 29 July 1966

Alaska, Meade River.

wt 88.4 g, testes L 5 x 3, R 3 x 2

Alaska, Barrow

157. Melophaga (5) and one feather mite. 31 Aug 1966

found on castris alpinus immature

158 Cephus gibbs 3 Sept 1966

Alaska, Point Barrow, near old village of Nauyasuk. Nest in willow drum. Deserted. Egg collected 3 Sept 1966. Nest first found 14 Aug.

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Journal 1

Point Barrow, Alaska

June 3

Snow buntings are displaying around the buildings. I also saw a flock of ± 50 Glaucous Gulls just on the edge of the camp. Apparently they stick around all summer and do not seem to breed, although 95% of them are adult birds. Among the gulls I saw some 10-12 Ruddy Turnstones.

After lunch Steve Maclean and I went in a Weasel out into the tundra east of camp to check the progress of snow melt. The top of the ridge running along the marsh was emerging from underneath the snow. The vegetation, mainly lichen and grasses was quite dead. On the exposed patches I saw my first highland hongspears and there were also 2-3 pairs of Red-backed Sandpipers, the first of the season. One male went repeatedly thru his fight display, a strange gurgling sound which comes in two phrases, one at a lower pitch than the other.

While we climbed back to the Weasel a single Pomarine Jaeger flew over, and continued due \pm NE. The whole day long I have seen large flocks of King Eiders, flying rapidly close over land and the frozen sea. Steve picked one up, a male, last night. The bird apparently flew against a telephone wire. This seems to happen more often.

June 4.

It was cloudy and gloomy in the morning but towards noon the sky began to break and in the afternoon it was a beautiful warm day. Steve figured it could have been the warmest day on record.

Barrow Study Area

NAM Verbeek
1966

Journal 2

In the afternoon Steve and I went out to check the ridges around the marsh. We saw the same number of Red backs (about 10 birds (7♂)) as yesterday. The exposed areas had doubled in size, but the Red backs did not yet respond. It looked like there were more hayland longspurs than yesterday and males were actively display flying as well as defending territories.

King Eiders we saw few of. There were two flocks flying north and two flocks flying south. One of the latter consisted of two females and about 25 males. Yesterday we saw a string of 9 males flying south. Apparently these males are finished with the breeding season and are heading south again. (?)

While on the tundra I noticed the first catkins of a willow, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm above the ground. The germa post was only 3 cm under the surface. These catkins were probably exposed of snow some four days ago, which shows the fantastic response to the summer heat.

At 23:00 I saw 9 ^{Sanderling} ~~Semipalmated~~ Sandpipers along the beach feeding on the sand dunes. There were also three Ruddy Turnstones there. We saw no Golden Plovers today. Yesterday we saw two males on two separate occasions. One of them went into the slow-wing-beat flight display which goes accompanied by ^a single repeated call.

June 5

Got up at 07:00 and had breakfast with John Dawson. The rest of the camp was still very much asleep after last night's shin-dig in Barrow. We spent the morning

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Cleaning out the lab. Since we had not signed out a snow-cat we did not go out to the field today. I made a couple of small hiking trips around the camp.

Behind our camp I noticed the remains of a whale on which the Glaucous gulls are feeding. We have had the same species of birds as yesterday and in about equal numbers. Saw a flight of old squaws (6) this evening.

The weather was good today. Sunny in the morning with a fringe of fog developing around the horizon all around us in the afternoon. At present 22:30 the fog is still present.

I noted today that the front feet of the big male wolf in the pen can be folded back, the jaw that is, so that the toes ~~back~~ touch the heels. I never saw this on a domestic dog. It may be the result of having been raised in a cage or possibly it is the result of some dietary difference.

June 6.

We are completely fogged in today and there is a cold E. wind. At 09:00 we left for the field. At first to Beach ridge where we heard the first Semipalmated Sandpipers. Then we crossed back and forth across Central Marsh to Pitelka's Plots and from there with a wide swing south-west went to Voith slough where we shot three Red backs.

The sandpipers appeared to have moved in during the last 24 hours. Baird's, Semipals and Red-backs were all displaying on the wing, producing their typical variations of a frog-like call.

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Journal 4

Although the pattern of snow melt, starting at first on the exposed ridges, frost hummocks and polygons is the same as in the alpine tundra, there is already one striking difference is the abundance of species. In the alpine you are dealing with three passerine species - larks, pipit and rosy plover, whom are represented here by the linnets and the longspurs. In addition we saw five species of shorebird on the exposed places. It will be interesting to see how they are going to divide the area and ~~how they are~~ what preferences they will show as to breeding sites. We found two nest scrapes. Apparently this is part of the pre-nesting behavior. They will make several of these test scrapes before the first eggs are laid.

Between 16:30 and 17:45 Steve and I went to Beach Ridge to get some data on feeding. The shore birds were almost absent in contrast to this morning. It was very cold with a stiff breeze from the east. We saw a pair of Baird's and a single Red back.

Saw the first green leaves of a Potentilla today amidst a cluster of last years dead leaves.

7 June.

Went out into the field between 8:15 and 11:00. In the Drum area (DA) there were a pair of Redbacks and a pair of Baird Sandpipers. I then continued to Beach Ridge where I saw one pair of Bairds and a pair of Red backs as well as two pair of longspurs.

The Red backs and Bairds often fed in the same places, rather close together and I could not see any difference between their

M Verbeek
1966

Journal 5

feeding habits. It seems to me Bairds walks over snow more than Redbacks do.

After lunch, while Pitelka went to Mead River to see Paul, Steve and I went by weasel to Voth Slough and Lake Eater area to get some more feeding data. There was an invasion of Redbacks - a flock of 17 and some separate pairs, all together about 30 birds on the exposed areas at Voth Slough near where it enters the lake. These birds have recently moved in - within last day and were moving about - a loose flock. Within the flock there was some chasing. It may be that these were birds that have been here a few days. At Lake Eater I again noticed a flock of about 12 Redbacks flying around. There were also several pairs feeding. When disturbed by me the birds would fly off and they were then often joined by others and after some searching back and forth they would settle again. There was one single Baird Sandpiper. No other shorebirds around. Longspurs were as dense as yesterday and they were very quiet.

After supper the three of us went out to the Voth area where Pitelka & Maclean took some core samples. I got 3 more feeding observations. The movement of more Redbacks into the area continued thru the day. There was a flock of some 40 birds. I also saw a pair of Semipals and a Pectoral flew over.

We had the same cold E wind as yesterday and there was thus little snow melt to-day.

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal

8 June

It turned out to be a fine day today. The fog lifted toward 09:00 and from then on we had clear skies all day. The wind was still from the NE.

This morning I went out to the Beach Ridge - saw two Red Gacks and a Sernipal there. More Potentilla coming out. From there I went S.W. to the South end of Honey Bucket lake. There is a large disturbed area there, with standing water and mountains of "loam" like substance. I found a pair of Pectoral Sandpipers there and a pair of Sernipals. On the way home I noticed a Snow Goose standing by itself in the meadow. I got home at 12:45.

In the afternoon Pitelka went to his study plot so I went along and while he checked his trap sites I went to the south and then curved eastward along Wohlsehlag Slough. Large areas had opened up there and there were quite a few sandpipers. (mainly Red backs). Also saw Pintail and a Pomarine Jaeger there. Pitelka came to get me and together we went to his study area where he had noticed an Orange-cr. Warbler. I did not take long and we saw it again. It turned out to be a female of last season. Her stomach contained many spiders, sticks and a beetle.

On our way home we saw a Red fox running across the snow. We chased it in our wheel till it reached the end of the Central Marsh where it sat down exhausted on the shore. Apparently it had a den in the snow, and since there may be pups we did not investigate more closely. The fox had a beautiful belt and a thick round tail.

M Verbeek
1966

Journal 7

9 June

It was a misty morning and a solid overcast for the rest of the day. The wind kept blowing from the east, as it has for the past three days. After breakfast I went in clean cloth and then at about 08:30 set out for a hike along the Winnigan Trail to where it hits the ^{Beach} ~~West~~ Ridge. There were only two Red-backs along this trail and one Semipal. Beach Ridge only produced two birds and 3 pair of longspurs.

The weather is so poor that the birds are mainly occupied with feeding. I saw no displays of sandpipers like I saw a few days ago when the sun was shining. Ptitelka shot a Semipal today which had 4 ruptured follicles indicating that some birds are laying.

From Beach Ridge I went cross country to the South East end of Honey Bucket and proceeded along the east side slowly going back to camp. There were some Golden Plover here, as well as some Turnstones and a Sanderling. This shoreline has extensive areas of a turf like soil - without grass cover. Turnstones seem to like it for I also saw them on the S.W side of the lake yesterday on the same sort of substrate.

In the afternoon, toward 15:00 we went out to Foot Print Lake where Ptitelka and Steve shot some Red backs and longspurs. I collected some more feeding data.

I am beginning to wonder, if this weather keeps up, where the birds are finding their food. There are only so many bare patches and a good many, especially the small ones, must have been searched over pretty well.

Then I wonder to what extent some species are forced to feed in places where they would normally not feed if given a better choice.

AM Verbeek
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Journal 3

The Golden Plover and the Red-back are upland birds and they fit well into the present picture, since the first places to open up are the upland situations, such as ridges, and polygons. The Semipal seems to prefer more moist conditions, yet at times I find them feeding in "dry" places, where they seem to be out of place, at least so it seems to me.

10 June

Earlier this morning, before 08:00 the sun made feeble attempt to get thru the clouds. By about 09:00 it began to rain, not hard but steadily. There was very little wind. All in all a nice morning which should melt a lot of snow. On my way out to the lake area I thought I heard a Pipit and while walking to the spot where I thought it landed I noticed a plover which turned out to be a Western Wood Pewee. I went back to the lake to get a gun and to watch the snow melt. By the time the latter had I arrived at the place where I last saw it, the bird was gone. I checked the east side of Camp but did not relocate the bird. I then went to Honey Bucket lagoon to make some feeding observations on shore birds. There were many Red backs, one Pectoral ♂, a pair of White Rump, one Semipal, and three or four Golden Plover. I also saw two or three Kinglets there and two nests of the longspur.

Overhead I saw a flight of 6 King Eiders and (2♂, 4♀) and way to the distance to the East a flock of some 30 birds. These latter may not have been eiders as they were way too far away to identify.

This afternoon we took off for Elson lagoon, but first we went to see the fox den. There was no sign of the fox or their

SAM Verbeek
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Journal of

walked over to the den and looked into it. After he had made some noises at the entrance the fox came out at the other end and ran down the beach ridge, turning once in a while to look back.

On Pitelka's Plot we stopped and took some pictures of the tundra, which is still very much overgrown with grass. The vegetation was particularly dismal and empty for as far as you could see. It also rained softly and there was plenty of fog along the horizon.

We continued to the shore of Pitelka's Bay where there was quite a bit of open ground. Pitelka went back to collect some more of the grass, while I went out to get some feeding observations. We saw several flocks of birds (in air). About 20 Red Phalaropes - two flocks, and Red backs and Turnstones. Overhead there were Pintails and Spotted Eiders (?).

The tundra plants were beginning to grow. I saw some rosettes of what looked like one or more species of Saxifrage. Underneath one lemming nest, which I kicked off the ground, I noticed the green grass, showing the effect of increased temperatures underneath this nest.

In the evening Pitelka and I went for a walk from 20:00 to 21:00 along the beach. There was a lot of bird activity, with flocks of Red Phalaropes, Red backs and Turnstones performing aerial displays.

Journal

11 June

Got up rather late after a long night and was sleeping conditions and very dry air in the dorm. I was out time in breakfast and I left the house for the field. The wind was as almost still and very foggy. I went out to the field for some more feeding observations.

In the afternoon we went to the field. There were on the way along with the Elson lagoon. Aside from some observations we made on a pair of Bairds there were only Red-backs and a few Turnstones. We heard many groups of Oldsquaws coming in and out of the water. There was a good number of gulls, apparently. We saw we see Rock, and some other birds. There were also some other birds.

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12 June

The wind shifted to the west overnight and this resulted in a beautiful sunny day. However, the wind remained cool. When I went into the field at 11:00 clouds were forming in the S and W. The cloud from the west covered the sky from north to south and this cloud was. Some birds Eastward

A M Verbeek
1966

Journal II

till it observed the sun at about 16:45. I hiked from our Lab. cross country to the Beach Ridge and walked around Central marsh including Wetlands 1st. There were few birds except for long spurs. On the whole length of the Beach Ridge I saw 6 pairs of Red backs, 2 pairs of Robins, 1 Golden Plover, one single of Oriole and one pair of Semipals. The North West part of the Beach Ridge appears to be best for shore birds. It is possible that burrows means a source of insects or perhaps it means that shore birds have a hard time getting their heads in the ground.

In spite of the beautiful sun there was very little display flying to see. In fact I think there was even less singing than yesterday which was weather wise a good day. The only bird I heard display flying was the Oriole and the Semipal and the Golden Plover. The birds are apparently when intruders move in on their territories, but they do not advertise their presence by display flying. Could it be that because of the bad weather the birds are in poorer physical shape. With the females on the nests (I saw only single males, territorial, and behaving such that females were on the nest) it looks like the males are through for the year (there will be singing that is).

Saw the first Rumex crispus in bloom today.

13-June

Once again a beautiful sunny day with a cool wind from the south.

In the morning I hiked over to the Bottoms farm to collect feeding observations. I found a dead quail there 13 days old. It probably died last year and remained preserved under the snow.

Journal 12

Yesterdays sun shine and today's have turned the tundra in a wet mushy mess. Water stands in many places - some vines on top of the moss some in holes which is worse. The tundra is now about 20% open. Availability of standing water has attracted several species of birds. At least two pair of Oldsquaw, one or two pair of Steller's Eiders, several Pintail and a pair of King and Spectacled Eiders were seen on the water, as well as some Brant Geese.

In the afternoon the three of us went to the same area (Voth) Steve and Pitelka to collect some birds. I to get more feeding observations. Both Steve and I saw what must have been a couple of Knots (Calidris canutus). Steve and I got home shortly after 17:00.

To-day for the first time the grass is showing the beginning of growth. In places I saw blades about 2 cm long. For the rest there is little visible growth yet. Aside from the Ranunculus miridus there are some Pedicularis plants beginning to grow, but the leaves are not spread yet, giving the plant the appearance of a mossy ball.

In the evening we went to the Beach Ridge and Pitelka and I went to one of the two cabins where Weaver is doing his studies. Pitelka collected on Turnstone there. We got back by 21:00.

14 June

Completed yesterday's field notes and then at 10:00 I went into the area behind our laboratory along the main peninsula. Found some Scaup mud there, located on the sides of hummocks.

In the afternoon we went by Weasel to the North end of Pitelka's plot where Steve and I began our study of the birds of the area.

Journal 13

though. We crossed Thomas Morison at the South end. The whole
morass had on the average a foot of water in it, through
which we waded. We crossed the mouth of the CBNE down.

The South side of what is called Slough along Elbow Bay was
pretty well drained & water caught for a few small lakes. We found
quite a bit of bird activity there; this area exposed early because
of its elevation. We found that the water was not there and
rather small open. By five o'clock we moved to move again
back to Central Point. When we got there, Paul de Kromer
was waiting for us, with some good news from Lake St. Lawrence.
Apparently the same there as we have here. So perhaps there are
than ours.

We had a splendid third, sunny day, with hardly a cloud in the
sky and about 45°F. In about 20:00 hours, a third fog
moved in, in a matter of two hours. Steve, Fred and I had
to get to the mouth of the slough, but we stopped at Central
Point. Except for a single Red back, nothing was changing there at
21:00.

5 June.

Left for the field at 08:30 and spent all our time in the
Dunn Area, which is full of Semipals. These are some
territories the location of which I know roughly, but the birds
are very elusive at this stage and for a long time
you get there. While out there I saw and I heard the flight
of the Knot. Baird Sandpipers were more conspicuous than
before, which was a pleasant surprise. We also saw a few
Red-billed / Yellow-billed

119 Starbuck,
1966

Journal 14

In the afternoon Paul and Steve took the weasel and went to the Lakeater area, while Pitelka and I went once again to the Drum Area, but this time we went all the way almost to the two yellow columns (beams) that mark the Drum Area as interesting because of its topographic similarity. There were *Bombus* all over, as well as some *Pedicularis* (red), one pair of Turnstones and we saw a pair of Knots there.

Steve saw a *Tringa* Sand sparrow at the Lakeater area today when he and Paul went back to look at it again, they could not find the bird.

In the evening I walked again in the Drum area for a couple of hours and I found an additional sample of *Tringa*. Winter arrived today, so that our team is now complete.

The weather today was a mixture of things. It began with an overcast and some fog and little wind. The fog lifted and we had periods of diffuse sunlight. In the afternoon the wind turned to the E and this produced some rain. The afternoon was rather cold.

Saw the first *Pedicularis lanata*. Growing today it very pretty pink spike of flowers - a really nice plant with hairs on all flower stems, giving the plant a moldy appearance.

11 June 1966

Almost missed breakfast this morning. Steve went to the Drum Area, Pitelka went to the lake and he took Paul along who went to Olson Bay area. I myself, went to the Britton and the Lakeater area. On the side of the Road, in the polygonized area where I estimate there are about 3 to 4 pairs of Turnstones. From there on, staying on the West side of the

AM Overburg
1966

Journal 15

road I saw 7 pairs of Red-tails. A large part of this area has just been digested as an extensive number water, making them not available to the birds for nesting sites.

Further down the road were several Scaup and some single Wood. While I was out a female Kingbird. The last side of the road was less suitable for observation on account of some digging operations.

In the afternoon, 12:00. Paul and Steve left for Bird River. I took Tom out to the drum area to give him his first look at and for the summer. We found one more Scaup Wood. I also again heard the Kingbird display over the area.

The grass this area began to grow more. In places the grass stands are about 2-3 cm long but I have seen no blades yet. The mass of young trees and I found the first Salix officinalis in the area.

In the evening from 21:00 to 22:00 Petelka and I went to the Honey Gullish bog area. We began to search for water from the mountain and then went down to the water. We saw some and collected the young from a yellow area we had to go up.

17 June

Stayed inside during the morning.

In the afternoon Petelka and Tom went to Hatt meadow area. I went along as far as Central Marsh. Walked along the Marsh King till the ditch and back again. From there I went to the mouth of Hatt Slough. The south shore of Honey Gullish is now more digested, but has few young trees. There are only a pair of Ruddy Turnstones along the shore, about 1/5 of a mile

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Journal 16

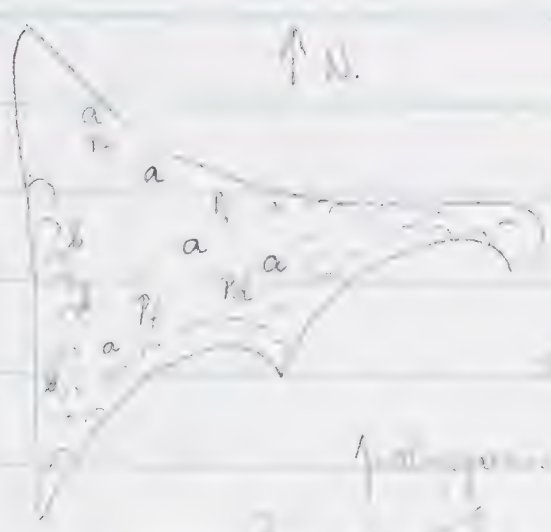
NE of the mouth of the Slough I saw two birds, which appeared like Sandpeeps, but they looked the same color as the Red-necked Grebe, so I thought them to be Rufous-necked Sandpeeps. The male of this pair was then in wing-moult. On my way home I collected a pair of Red-necked Sandpeeps.

18 June.

Got up early and left for the field. Between Honey Creek and South Salt Lagoon. The mountains and their snow are waving in the air. I tried locating nesting young with an empty cabin and getting down the mountain. It would have not found the nest but I did put out some baited traps. There were little else to see here, however. All birds and plants were common.

12 Verbeek
1964

Journal 17



Strangely enough there were no
Scaup. The polygons, with
all this exposed turf top
should be good habitat. The

polygons in the lake were occupied by
Pondies. The polygon in the east end of the lake
was occupied by a large number of birds, appeared to be very
active, giving little grass cover and too varied, altitudinally,
a topography. This same type of polygons occurs on the
side of Honey Bucket and is, therefore, not used by Scaup.
I was surprised to see no turnstones. Turnstones seem to
be associated with bodies of water, even when the area is
covered with ice.

19 June

It turned out to be an other beautiful sunny day. It was
Sunday and I stayed in during the morning to write some
letters.

In the afternoon I looked out on the driven area and I went
as far as the mouth of Voller Rump. There were the usual
birds. It seems a pair of Turnstones moved into the polygons
on the E. side of the lagoon. There were also Pectoral and Kent
and a pair of Pintails and Silver Gulls. One pair of the
longspurs, the very exposed one. Pectoral and I found two
rolls of its eggs. In the S.E. part of the shore of the lagoon
I saw across the two sand ridges which we called Star Island.
It was interesting observations on nesting behavior. Near the
mouth of the lagoon I found a Pectoral of two eggs.

Redbook
1966

Journal 15

When I got home around 17:00 Pilleka had some good news too. He shot what looks like a hybrid between a Pectoral and a White-rump. Very exciting. After supper at about 20:30 we went to the place where he shot it, and searched the area for a nest. The bird in question had laid three eggs and had a fourth one in the incubator. In the process of finding the nest we got wide track by a pair of scorpions, which were subsequently shot and then brought in closer for the nest to a temporary halt. We got home at 23:00.

20 June

Again we were being spoiled by a beautiful morning with little wind.

In the morning I went to the W. side of Emerald Lake which has only been opened up for 2 or 3 days. There was one Baird Sandpiper there. From there on I moved over to the Beach Ridge where I witnessed a fight between two Thrushes. There were no Redbacks on the Ridge on the stretch from the ditch to the area about 1/2 mile North of Weaver's cabin. One pair of Golden Plovers flew around and probably have a nest on the higher side of the slope leading from Beach Ridge to Emerald Lake. Flushed one Scorpion from a nest of 4 eggs (#5) and two honeycreepers each of 5 eggs (#6, 7).

In the afternoon we, Pilleka and I, continued our search for the nest of the hybrid Pectoral-White-rump, in the Lake Easter Area, but we had no luck.

In the evening I went out on the Moon area to check the Sounderling's nest. There were no eggs yet. The very early dark I was

Verhulst
1966

Journal 20

22 June

During the night the weather changed completely. The wind shifted to the E. and we had a solid overcast with fog in the morning and fog in the late afternoon.

Steve, Tom and I went to Ikroavik today. We left camp at 8:15. The first 3 miles are good (good road) from then on it is very rough all the way. We crossed Footprint Lake (drained somewhere between the old and the new ponds). The lake, though, has not been fairly common and we saw a lot of muskrats. We reached the N end of Ikroavik by about 10:15. The lake was still frozen except for a narrow strip along the edge. On this strip we noticed a few of Arctic hares. We pulled the sleds about 1/4 of a mile from the N end of the lake and began our search for food. The plant world was in about the same state as around the camp. New grass was about one inch long in wet places. In water the new growth was about 2 inches as in the area around our camp at Barrow. There seems to be far more moss around Ikroavik than I have seen around our Barrow campsite.

In the way of birds I was disappointed. There was a sprinkling of Redpolls and Phalaropes in about equal numbers around Barrow. The hummocks and ridges were devoid of any birds and ternipals. I saw one on the island at dusk, and we saw one ternipal along a small lake W. of Ikroavik. The hummocks may not have been of suitable size for ternipals. The exposed ground, but appeared good for Baird. We saw a few Peetorals, in fact, about as many as the other groups shot by us. We saw one male female though, which was

Huberweek
1966

Journal 21

collected. Besides these aforementioned shorebirds we saw about two pair of Golden Plovers. Also Oldsquaw; Arctic Tern, at first two, then four more; Sabine Gull at least two, and two Red-throated Loons flew over. King eiders were as common as around our camp at Barrow.

Prepared one skin in the evening (NAMU 144).

23 June.

The weather took a turn for the worse today. In the morning there was some very fine frozen rain (sleet) and lots of biting cold wind from the South. In the afternoon we had rain with strong gusts of wind.

In the morning I took off for the Drum Area. Aided by the wind I found two Baird Sandpiper nests. Because I walked into the wind, the birds were comforted from behind as they too faced the wind. Each had two eggs, which confirms the fact that they were still incubating when other species were starting to incubate. I also found the nest of the single turnstone from at the SE side of Honey Bucket. Saw one Knot at the drum before making up North Slough on the E side of the slough. On my way back I noticed the Sandpiper again. I made many fine feeding observations today. It is becoming more difficult with half of the population incubating and the other half standing guard when you approach a nest.

In the afternoon I went to the North Area. It began to drizzle / small frozen pellets when I got to Ishimato. Then it did not rain here. I kept on going, hoping the weather conditions would make it easier to find nests. By the time I

Verluch
1966

June 22

got to about halfway the rail station on the Village Road
the intermittent character of the rain changed into a steady
shower accompanied by much wind. It was obvious that
conditions would not improve. I got home at 16:05 with the
water just reaching my skin on my back (the water leaked
along the seams and stitching) and with clothes wet parts.
While I am writing this, it still rains and the wind
continues to be gusty. It is now 21:05.

24 June

Fog in the morning and a strong E.W. wind. In the
afternoon wind from the N. some sun and a bit of blue
sky. Cold day.

The Dunn Area produced little data. The birds were not
feeding and I saw very few of them, perhaps because of the bad
weather. On my way back I flushed two *Scotia* and could
not find their nests. Put stakes near where I thought the nests
would be.

In the afternoon the three of us went to Elson Lagoon. We
parked the Weazel at Pitelkas jet, and with the wind on our back
we hiked across Holmes Anson's towards the lagoon, gathering
feeding observations as we went. When we got to the Turnstone
Waste we turned E. along the lagoon. By the time we started
to go back to the Weazel it had begun to snow. We got home
around 17:00.

In the evening we went to the skating festival in Harrow.
where I stayed till 01:00.

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 23

25 June

The weather continued to be bad, with cold winds and snow flurries intermittently. Bitter.

Steve and I went to the Drum Area for about 2 hours (10:00 - 11:45) to see if we could find the two Band nests I located yesterday. I found both nests, close to the stakes I put at the approximate locations yesterday. In the process of walking from the first nest to the second we found the Semipalmated nest, which I have been looking for for some time now. When we reached the end of the polygons we went back home.

In the afternoon, Billka went to his Census Plot and I hiked from the N. end of the plot, N.E. ward till I got to the shore of Elson Lagoon near the two story yellow house. From there I went to Grant Point and from there along the lagoon south ward till I got to the tripod marker and from there across Holmes Mosses back to the census plot. During the two hour trip I saw about 3 pair of Phalarope, one pair of Bonids (+ nest, 4 eggs), one Pomarine Jaeger, 1 ♀ Oldsquaw, and 2 pair of Golden Plovers. There were no Semipals and no Turnstones or Pectorals. Also saw a male Steller's Eider.

In the late evening I went to the area between Honey Buckle and South Salt Lagoon to find the Turnstones. There was a lot of shore-bird activity - Semipals, Bonid, and Red Jacks. There is only one pair, perhaps 2 pair of Turnstones. It is hard to see because they come from far away to pick up. Also saw a Semipalmated Plover and a pair of Phalaropes.

26 June

The wind was still from the Chukchi Sea, cold and moist. In the afternoon we enjoyed some periods of sunshine

A. M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 24

Got up late and then, after breakfast, I walked over the Drum Area for an hour to locate nests & possible bird not find any, however. Saw 5 male petrels behind AACS and there was also a female pintail waddling thru the grass. Got back at 13:15 ready to go on the proposed trip to the tip of the peninsula; but found the trip had been cancelled.

I then left for the Britton Area and the Village Bridge. There were quite a few birds around but they all seemed occupied escorting me with much noise and caution.

I again saw the Semipalmated Plover, this time near the FAA Station in company of two Turnstones, 2 Barns, 3 Semipals, 2 Golden Plovers and a pair of Red backs.

The Village Ridge produced little excitement. Saw 5 Redbacks there. I went as far as the hummocks near the crossing of Voth Slough and saw a Curlew Sandpiper there. The bird was also seen by Steve and Tom who happened to come back along the road in the Weasel.

27 June

The weather turned out to be fine to-day with plenty of sunshine and little wind.

In the morning I went with Tom to Tray lines III A, III B and started walking from there S to Voth creek where I crossed at the polygons. Did not see the White-rump which I saw there earlier. Continued on the other side of the creek and crossed it again on route to Gas line Bridge. Saw a pair of Turnstones around the Voth Creek Area. From the W end of Gas line Bridge I walked to the mouth of Voth Slough, where I found a Golden Plover nest. Along the shore of Voth Slough were the most

Journal 25

Common bird. There were few semipals and Brants around and I saw and heard no Pectorals. From the mouth of Voth slough I walked along the lake and did not see the Sanderling pair around the hive-Plot. Finally ended up at the AACS where I found an other Baird & Red-back nest.

In the after-noon I went to the N. end of the Drum Area where I found an other Baird nest and where I took some pictures of the Sanderling on her nest. I then cut across the meadow between AACS & Micro Met. where I saw an other Sanderling and a ♂ pectoral (booming). Finally ended up between Beach Ridge & Imikpink lake.

28 June.

A very poor rainy day. Stayed in all morning and after noon.

After supper I went to the field SE. of Imikpink and the Beach Ridge. There were 3 Golden Plovers (2♂, 1♀), Pectorals, Semipals and Brants & Redbacks. All birds were rather quiet except for the commotion created by my walking thru the area.

29 June.

Nice warm morning with little wind. No parka needed. Toward noon some fog. Sunshine in the afternoon and more wind.

Went out with Potilka to his census plot. Walked E. ward into Holmes Morass for about 400 m. and then S ward more or less parallel with the plot. There was quite a bit of singing going on. Heard Pectorals hoot, Dowitchers yodel, there were some Redbacks; two pair of Golden Plover, Phalarope, a ♂ White-Rumped at CRREL. Found a Mustela nixosa skull between CRREL and the CRREL

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 26

dawn. There ~~were~~ two pair of Turnstones about 750 m south of Pitelka's plot. On my way back to the weasel we picked up one Phalarope nest and two Golden Plovers nests. all with 4 eggs. This morning was the first day I noticed fly-ing insects, beside Bumble bees. I was stung twice by Mosquito's. In the afternoon I saw Snow-bunting, behaving as if they were hawk-ing insects among a pile of drums.

In the afternoon I again walked the Drum Area, where I found 3 more Baird nests. Bairds are either easy to find or they are our most common nesting shore bird this year. On our arrival Semipals were much more common. There are more Semipals on the Drum Area than I can account for in the way of nests. Semipal males tend to be more watchful and this combined with the fact that the birds are small allows the female to walk off the nest without being noticed.

Collected Ramunculus pygmaeus and Potentilla emarginata today.

30 June

Misty morning till about 10:00, then clear with periods of fog starting at 14:00. Mild day.

Censused Pitelka's plot in the morning from 08:30 to 11:45. Noteworthy were the numerous small flocks of primarily ♂ petrels. Some were in pairs that could easily be called females. The birds fed - the male and rest on the ridge.

In the afternoon the four of us went to the Micro. Met insect trap and from there I went further on foot straight south along North & South Meadows lake to the middle of Gas line Bridge. This stretch of my walk revealed one Red Back, one Stetter's

H. Verbeek
1966

Journal 27

enter, two pectorals and about 7 Phalaropes (5 ♀ & 2 ♂). From the center of the Gasline River - Wierup I went out and then along the gasline and the E shore of Holt Slough. Along the Gasline River parallel to the gasline were three pectorals, Jaegers, also one Golden Plover, 1 ♂ Redback Thrush. Along Holt Slough one ♂ Turnstone and 1 Semipal. One to through a pair of Kingbirds and a pair of Phalaropes. Went back down the Dunn Area. Got home 17:45.

Made a short trip in the evening between 20:30 and 22:00 to the Dunn Area. Found two more Semipal nests there, one this afternoon and one this evening. Gladly I can find them all.

July

Foggy day with some sunshine.

In the morning the three of us went to Holt Slough. We stayed at Tangle 2 and 3. I saw some birds but they were not collected. I collected some feeding observations and saw some Golden Plover nest. It seemed that pectorals were not as common as yesterday.

The area between Holt Slough & Ukyuk Slough was disappointing in terms of birds. Most of the activity was along the E shore of Holt Slough. There I saw a pair of Turnstones, 1 Plover, a flock of 8 Phalaropes, 2 Redbacks and a pair of Oldsquaws. On the Tundra Creek there were only ♀ Phalaropes. We also saw a Redfox there (left front paw missing) and a little fox in a den. This is the same adult who had her den at central marsh.

Verbeek
1966

Journal 23

In the afternoon Tom went to see the lagoon at 2:00 and then I went along for the ride. We then biked along the lagoon in the direction of its origin. This looked like good feeding habitat, but we saw no shore birds there. We then went to the Village Lagoon, the shores of which we followed north for about a km and then back to the lagoon. Hagon has been seen. On this trip we saw a pair of Golden Plover, a single adult of Red-backed Grebe (partially incubated), one Red-tailed Tropicbird, and about 12 Frigatebirds. There is a very dense population of fish at this lagoon.

In the evening I went to the lagoon area and located 2 Baird nests (#17) and one single #18. Tom also found one. Observed the fourth feeding observation to date. It is becoming more difficult to get stable observations because the grass is getting longer.

July

Clouds all day, with a cold wind from the NE.

Went with Tom as far as the 10 km of P's plot with the intention of looking back along the beach ridge and the lagoon area. However, I remembered I had promised Steve to turn off the beach under his real shell and I had forgotten to do so. Biked back to the lake in a straight line, but managed to check some longspur nests and a Baird nest (#6). I only saw a Red-tailed Tropicbird on the beach. When I got home Tom just came back so I joined him for the Voth Area, where I disembarked at the pit in the road and where I began to bike back. Tom caught up with me at FFA. There was a little more activity than on

Journal 29

The beach ridge there was one limestone ridge, two
pairs of hummocks and a pair of boulders. I found the SAA station
along the lagoon where two pairs of Red backs. Also checked two
longspur nests there.

In the afternoon I went to the Drum area where I found
two more Sand nests (13, 14) and a Red back (11). Hiked as far
as the hummocks S. of Elson lagoon, which was occupied
by two pairs of Yellow Loons. Checked the surrounding on the way
up and down. got home at 10:00, cold after big burn in the
wind. Wish the sun would show for a change.

In the evening I went to check that I was going to find
another Sand nest, and so I did (15). The

A short day from 01:00 to 01:00 produced another Semipal
nest (11).

3 July

Strong wind from the NW to E. All day.

After last night's rain, the snow got under way rather late this
morning. Tom went to pick up his trap from his stake while
I started to census the plot. At the N. end I found a yellow
throat and a Red back (13). There was almost no Red back
activity. Did see 19, probably saw 20 but in two different places
at the N. end of the plot. That was also the activity of the
shorebird species. The 30th was a cold day. Since then the
weather has been rather cold. The feeding situation was like
the last census.

When Tom got back from checking lines XIII & XIV he lost one
track of the weasel at the S. end of P's plot. We hiked back from
central marsh from the old CRREL trail straight on camp. In this

Derbeck
1966.

Journal

started I counted Turnstones 4, Pectorals 12, Yellow P. 1, Black-bellied Plover 1, Red Phalarope 15 (one flock of 11 ♀ included).

In the evening Steve and I went to the weasel which we left behind this morning. I walked P's plot and put yellow stakes at some nests. All Redback nests were empty. Also checked Semipal nest S. of UHTEL (#4) - there were none. Pectorals at the FREE cabin (± 45 = flock). Got back home at 22:45

4 July

Wind from the NE and cloudy clearing with sun around 11:00.

Went in the morning to the point near the Black Semipal nests and to get some more feeding observations. There has been little if any change. No eggs hatched yet, but there was one pair of Redbacks (nest concentrated for) who noted early they had young.

Found a pile of 9 mouse traps about 400 m N. of this point. Only two traps stuck out of the ground, rest of eggs in mouse hummock, the other were squashed. Could there have been a place where a pager nested some time ago and he which place he carried off food (maybe a trapline)?

Went to Garrison for the rest of the day. Had fun.

5 July.

Getting early and driven over to the Garrison area and the Village Bridge. Shorebird activity was poor to say the least. Bunting, shore birds - Semipals, Bairds, Turnstone are all concentrated in the bluffs and hummocks E. W. of South Salt lagoon. There are also some Redbacks and a pair of G. Plovers. From there along the south shore of the lagoon no birds except

Unlabeled
1966.

Journal 21

for a few Red-backs and a flock of Pectorals. Got back in time for lunch.

In the afternoon joined Steve and Tom for a ride to the Beach Ridge E. of the USC-lyc station and started hiking NE and then in a wide arc back to Wall Salt Lagoon and back to the Beach Ridge which I followed and hit about halfway between Monks and USC-lyc where I got a note back home with the day. The meadows E. of the Beach Ridge seem good only for *g. flavus*, each group of polygonal ridges has its own. Found a *g. flavus* nest there (#14) and a phalarope nest on the Beach Ridge (#15).

In the evening I checked the birds on the Drum Area as far as the house was away from the X. Found *S. elegans* hatched today.

6 July.

Overcast with rain. Hardly any wind.

Made another census of P's plot. It rained softly but steadily during the census. There was no marked difference from the previous day with the exception that all Red-backs had hatched and had left the plot. Heard only one Red-back, about 250 m S of the plot in Holmes Moss. Found one more phalarope (#7) near the edge of eggs. There were only three small groups of Pectorals; all appeared to be males.

Tom found a nest of what he thought was a Semipal but which turned out to be a Semipal. While checking the nest, we found David's nest about 5 m away from the Semipal.

In the afternoon I joined Tom when he went on shore line IV A, IV C and walked back home from there. Found 2 Pectoral

AM Vanbeek
1966

Journal 33

Barrow. The road (first 1/2 miles) and the coast mile or so is characterized by garbage and oil drums. From there on it is free of garbage, except for the occasional can. Till lunch time (1/2 orange each) we looked for birds, of which Red-backs (in the marshes) and Semipalm (on the bluffs) and a few phalaropes in the pools were the only shorebird representatives.

On our second stop we saw a golden Plover (4 each) and a White-rumped Sandpiper feeding along a lake shore.

The flora was much further along than at Barrow, and we saw Hypericum, Astragalus, various species of Geranium, such as pygmaeum and oppositifolium.

In a small puddle on the side of a road where I noticed a very large accumulation of Columbula. There must have been millions. Their movements set up a small whirlpool effect, so that all Columbula were found in the middle of the puddle. Since collected them in a two x one inch vial and the vial was 3/4 filled. We also saw a lot of bumble bees walking around and I caught three bumble bees, while they were feeding on Pedicularis lanata. All three of them were carrying yellow pollen.

9 July.

Pleasant day with sun in the morning and from then on frigid sunshine, wind from SW.

In the morning I looked over to Pt. Barrow to see the birds. There was very little going on indeed. One golden Plover added of two eggs (brownish), only one hatched; all longspurs had either fledged or were added of their young except one nest of 3 young. There were no Red-backs on the point and I saw only one

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 34

Redback Phalaropes - saw no females and the male on the nest in Quadrate 6 still had 4 eggs. On our way home I found an other Phalarope nest about 70 m N of the plot (4 eggs).

In the afternoon, after writing notes, I went out on the Yum Yum. Found new Bird nest (22), along the road to Microbat. I noticed some feeding Semipalm, Branta and a Redback.

Did not see any Redbacks today. They have been on the beach ever since the 20th June, when they were everywhere.

10 July.

Splendid day, with a W wind in the morning and early afternoon, and breezy and sunny from then on. Sun all day.

In the morning Dave and I went to the Yum Yum to photograph the Semipalm. He was on the nest and proved to be very cooperative. We then went to the Bird nest (22), the female of which had given to be very cooperative a few days ago when I revisited her. We got lots of pictures of her too.

In the afternoon a group of 12 (Bob Henshaw, Jim Park, Jim Gossaman, Jacky Campbell, Richa Nara Cocheo, John Roup, Ron and three visiting Americans) and myself went to the Point. We had to use a boat to get across the three gaps in the shoreline of the lagoon. The whole way we walked on ground of various sizes, which made walking difficult.

About 1/2 of the 1/2 mile track was grass, from there on there was some low-lying, with willow, Potamogeton, Salix and lots of moss. The only birds seen on land were Snow Buntings and a single Branta. We also saw some Redbacks. Many Eiders were in the water.

Journal

In small bays along the shore of the lagoon we noticed many invertebrates, especially on the N. end. At the western village beach there were pools filled with thousands of small (1 cm) amphipods, small, 1-1.5 cm long, shrimp like beasts, arrow worms and I did not see any fishes along the shore.

11 July

Rain all morning and low cloud cover with fog. In afternoon I went out to the beach area to check nests. The Semipalmits were as active as always, most of the have young. Also the Turnstone eggs finally started hatching, about 8 days after the other 2 nests. Found a Golden Plover nest with 5 fresh eggs. There was other little activity. Some nesting birds.

Spent most of afternoon in the field and then we all left for Central Marsh to pick up Steve's tangle-foot traps. I checked the phalarope on T's plot and then walked along the Beach Ridge northward where Steve picked me up on the way back.

In the evening I went with Tom to Gasline Ridge where he set two lines of traps while I hiked around the Triangle.

Along the north side I saw 2 Redbacks, 7 Pectorals, 1 Turnstone, all kept following me around during the whole trip, 1 Red back, Golden Plover Pair, Golden Plover immature, 10 phalarope; 2 Golden Plover pairs (1 nest, # 4, 4 eggs) on the south side, and 1 Golden Plover pair 6 Pectorals, 6 ♀ Phalarope, 1 Red-back, 45 Pectorals and 1 Semipalm on the south side.

There was some fogging in the morning, especially this morning when I got stuck by several immigations.

Journal 36

12 July.

Cold NE wind all overcast in the morning. Rain in the afternoon and evening.

This morning I censused the plot. The activity, if possible was even less than last time. There were hardly any species flying over and on the plot there were the usual Red backs (just come to the plot to check my presence), the phalaropes were still on eggs, it looked like one Plover started its nest. There were no Tectaries and I saw 2 Bonins near stake 5 and a Scribble near the old KRE Road. There was a group of 4 Golden Plovers to the S of the plot. Before turning back I checked one script nest along Wocherslag Slough. Tom picked one up near the USGS cabin. During the census there were three Bonins on the plot in the ditch near stake 14.

In the afternoon I went to the Drum Area for about an hour and then later on again for about an hour to photograph the male Turnstone (Buddy) near its nest with 4 young. On my way back I discovered that the Sanderling had 3 young + a pipped egg. Took two young out of the nest.

In the evening I prepared a skin of one of the Sanderlings (Buddy's).

13 July.

Overcast and very windy in the morning. Foggy all afternoon. Long evening of work and started to write a letter.

In the afternoon fog rolled in but when this began to lift and the wind died down it was very pleasant. We went to the Britton Area. Steve, Tom, Jackie Campbell to get insects, while I hiked to the Village Ridge and back again along the shore of Great Lagoon, where I found one Bonin's Nest (#29). There were one Pectoral Goby, Red-back, Bonin, Scribble and I obtained

11 Jurbach
1966

Journal 27

very few feeding observations because of a Turnstone who kept alarming the situation. There were many Curlew this and I got stung by several mosquitoes. There were many more flies.

After supper I went to the Green Area to check Band nests and the Sanderling. The latter had left the nest with two young 3 previous. I then continued to lines IX & X where I heard young birds which appeared to be young Turnstones. On my way back I saw a bird in a strange site, after not knowing seen it for so long. From the behavior of the bird it soon became apparent that it had fledglings, so I backed away and saw the female walk to the young. I found four young on that spot. Went home to develop Steve and Tom and to get my telephoto and returned to the nest with Tom. After the picture taking adventure, got home without the telephoto by crawling up to the nest on my stomach, or went back home. After a tea break I decided to collect one of the young so I went back and got home at 23:00.

4 July.

Rain in the morning and broke cloud over with sunshine in the afternoon. Much wind this morning and hardly any in the afternoon and evening.

Spent the morning inside writing notes and preparing a downy Turnstone (NAH 146) skin.

In the afternoon all three of us went to lines IX and X. Tom picked up trap and Steve and I looked for the bird and after we found him we took some more pictures of the chicks and the adults. Then we walked over to the Campfoot trap and Mike Met. While Steve and Tom collected insects I checked

Midweek
1966

Journal 28

Some nest near North Meadow lake. Spent some time trying to locate the chicks of a whole-belly Sandpiper. Then after all three of us collected some more near Micro. But we took off to the other large foot trap near P's plot. I went along to check some Red Phalarope nests on the plot.

In the evening I walked the Drum Area to check the Baird nests. Two more nests hatched.

It was a good day for mosquitoes and Mosquitoes. The rain of the last few days and weeks, coupled with some relatively warm windless days seems to have favored the biting tribe. Used mosquito repellent for the first time.

Prepared the skin of the downy Knot afterwards (NAM 147).

15 July.

Sunny, mild day with little wind. Increasing cloud cover toward the evening and more wind.

Went with Tom to P's plot and while he set two trap lines I walked thru Holmes Moss to the large lake near Elson Lagoon and from there S. along the lagoon and the shore of Wholschlag Slough back to the Plot. It was about two weeks ago (June 29?) that I last saw Elson Lagoon and - that time a complete transformation has taken place. All the ice was gone as far as I could see, except for a few floating chunks. The water level had dropped, exposing a sandy beach. I simply could not resist to sit down and soak up the splendor of the moment and the scene, augmented by long strings of King Eiders.

There was little new in the shorebird situation. Most activity was centered on a small pool on the slope leading from P's plot to

Journal 37

Holmes Morass. At this pool was one Turnstone (scolding me), 9 Pectorals, 2 Semipals and 2 Redbacks and Phalaropes. In the Morass itself I saw no birds, except about 6-10 Red Phalaropes. The high ground along the lagoon had a few shore birds: one pair of Golden Plovers (#3) and a Baird (#30). This is all I saw in the shore birds - the stretch from the triangular marker to the mouth of Wholschlag. Two Parasitic Jaegers flew along the length of the coast and flocks of King Eider + some Loons flew low over the water toward Brant's Point, where the Eskimo's were waiting for them. Along Wholschlag slough I found one Baird nest (#31) and I checked the Semipal nest (#40). There were a few Phalarope, two Redbacks, two Turnstone and 4 Golden Plovers.

In the afternoon I decided to check the Golden Plover nest (#1) since it was the only one among the 10 we found as far as which we knew the age (had 3 eggs when we found it). I walked over the Drum Area, along the S. shore of Honey Bucket to the mouth of Voth Slough - and from there to near the bottom of Gas Line Ridge along the gas line. Saw only one pectoral on this trip, namely at Gasline ridge. The plover eggs had hatched, with two downies in the nest and one outside (could not find the fourth); so the trip paid off. On my way back a large shorebird flushed while I was bent over looking at the flowers of Callitriche palustris. I also collected Saxifraga caespitosa, Hieracifolia and punctata. Tom came to get me at Gasline Ridge, after he finished setting two lines of traps in Central Marsh.

There were no mosquitos today, but I saw the same Crane fly activity as yesterday.

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Journal 10

16 July

Rain in the early morning and at odd times during the day. Periods of sunshine. Mild.

Went out with Tom to census the plot, after I spent some time in the laboratory catching up on notes. There was a little more bird activity on the plot, primarily in the form of small flocks of Pectorals. None of the Plovers had hatched yet and the phalarope near Stokes still had 4 eggs. Noticed two Humblbees on the plot and I collected a Demareto cinerascens, the first one I have found in bloom up here.

In the afternoon I went to the Drum Area to check the progress of the knots and to get some more feeding observations. Food is abundantly available, especially crane flies are very conspicuous. On the hummocks you find Tipulas with the majority of ♀ engaged in egg laying. Besides, the small bluish crane fly is found in wet places, such as moist polygon troughs. There are further a variety of small diptera and some flat, jumping type of beetle, which is not a true beetle. In spite of all this food you see very few birds feeding, possibly because they do not have to make much of an effort to search and possibly because most birds have chicks and are more concerned with you than with food.

Went out in the evening from 21:00 to 21:30 to check a couple of Baird nests (#8, 25) on the Drum Area.

17 July

Strong cool S.W. wind and cloudy with some rain and periods of sunshine.

Made the first long distance bird census today. I hope this will be continued in the future. Started at the small

H. Verbeek
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Journal 141

near telephone pole 22 and walked from there to the Biology Station from there to the Mangrove Marker at Elson Lagoon and then straight down Holmes Moraine to the CRREL Wamigan. From there along Wohlsehing Slough to a point where I could cross it and then straight to the N. end of Gasline Ridge and from there ~~via~~ Micro Net back to the cabin at telephone pole 22. I started at 10:00 and finished at 11:45. Total distance about 7.5 miles. At the CRREL Wamigan I took a 1/2 hour rest to eat some bread and butter and to smoke a pipe. It rained from CRREL to the head of Gasline Ridge and this combined with the many holes in this part of the tundra made it difficult to keep a straight course, especially since my glasses fogged up half the time. It is easy to spot all the markers, but it is better to walk from the CRREL Wamigan straight to Micro Net still going down Wohlsehing Slough and then head down to the North end of Gasline Ridge. I counted everything within 100 m on both sides of me.

The number of birds seen was rather discouraging. The long stretches of marsh produced little else but Red Phalaropes. Most other birds were seen on the more extensive ridges. The most conspicuous birds to-day were long-tailed and Parus-like Jaegers. Snow Buntings were found around the Buildings (CRREL, Micro Net and the Cabin at Telephone Pole 22). Presence of Turnstone tends to bias your results, in that their noise attracts other birds. The high score on Red-backs from USCQS to the Beach Marker is a result of this.

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17 July

Semipalmated Sandpiper 2A

Barnard Sandpiper 3A

Red-backed Sandpiper 20A

Pectoral Sandpiper 16A

Golden Plover 11A

Black-bellied Plover 2A

Red Phalarope 10A

Ruddy Turnstone 3A

Snow Bunting 4A, 1F

Hayland Longspur 12A, 3F

Long-tailed Jaeger 10A

Parasitic Jaeger 29A

Glaucous Gull 1

Stellar's Eider 6

Arctic Loon 2

Journal 43

I. Cabin along Telephone line - McCaf. S. 10:50 - 11:25

Snow Bunting 3 Adult, 4 Fledglings.

Semipalmated Sandpiper 2 A.

Baird Sandpiper 3 A

Hairy Wood Longspur - 6 ♂, 4 ♀, 3 F.

Golden Plover 1 A

Red-backed Sandpiper 1 A

Long-tailed Jaeger 2 A

II. McCaf. S. - Bird Market at Elbowington 11:25 - 11:55

Hairy Wood Longspur 2 ♀, 1

Red-backed Sandpiper 16 A

Ruddy Turnstone 3 A

Golden Plover 4 A

Long-tailed Jaeger 5 A

Parasitic Jaeger 2 A

Red Phalarope 7 A

Stellar's Eider 10

Pectoral 10

III. Bird Market at Elbowington 11:55 - 12:30

Long-tailed Jaeger 6 A

Hairy Wood Longspur 2 ♀, F

Parasitic Jaeger 12 A

Snow Bunting 1 A

Stellar's Eider 1 ♀

Arctic Skua 1 A

Red Phalarope 4 A

Red-backed Sandpiper 2 A

Golden Plover 1 A

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IV CRREL - North end of Gasline Ridge 13:00 - 14:05.

- Lapland Longspur 1 A
- Snow Bunting 1 F
- Red Phalarope 8
- Parasitic Jaeger 9
- Black-bellied Plover 2
- Arctic Loon 2
- Stellar's Eider 4 ♀
- Pectorals 14 A
- Glaucopteryx 1

V Gasline Ridge to Micro-Met. 14:05 - 14:25

- Golden Plover 2
- Long-tailed Jaeger 4
- Pectoral Sandpiper 1
- Lapland Longspur 20, 1 ♀, 1 ♂
- Snow Bunting 10

VI Micro-Met to cabin. 14:25 - 14:45

- Snow Bunting 1 F
- Golden Plover 2
- Lapland Longspur 20, 1 ♂
- Parasitic Jaeger 3
- Red-backed Sandpiper 1

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18 July

Cool windy day with some snow flurries.

In the morning I prepared my luggage for the trip to Meade River and then I left for the field, from about 09:30 to 11:00, to check the progress of the Knot. When I got back there was a letter from Pitelka in response to my letter of 10 July (?) regarding the Baird Sandpiper situation. Steve cancelled the trip to the Meade and together we spent the rest of the day observing the Bairds. In the afternoon we watched each a nest for 3 hours continuously to see what the incubation schedule is. We then collected two birds, one which Steve had watched for 3 hours and an other, nearly, incubating bird. In the evening we went to Wholschlag Slough to check two other nests. I watched one nest for 3 hours. We got home at 23:30. At 00:20 I went to the Drum Area to check nest #10 and found an incubating bird on it. This bird was shot at 00:45 and proved to be a male.

19 July

Rain in the morning and early afternoon. Terrible rain from there on. No sun. Mild.

Stayed inside all morning.

In the afternoon I censused the plot on Birch Ridge and then continued to check the nest (Baird B) at the CRREL Dam. The bird live on P's plot was very poor indeed. Except for some longspurs, there was a Red Phalarope with 4 young and two Golden Plovers were still incubating. The only other species seen was long-tailed Jaeger.

In the afternoon I also went to the Drum Area and watched Baird Sandpipers for two hours.

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After supper again to the Drum Area, where I collected an adult Baird and 3 chicks. The adult was a male. Wrote notes till 23:45.

20 July.

Again rain all day and no sun.

Stayed inside in the morning and prepared three downy Baird Sandpiper chicks (149, 150 and 151).

In the afternoon I went to the Drum Area to check the progress of the knot and to shoot the bird (Baird Sandpiper) of the nest (#17). The nest proved to be deserted. Hiked to the mouth of Voth Slough and back again. Except for a flock of Pectorals and Golden Plovers there was very little going on.

In the evening I went with Tom and Sam to the traplines III & IV and I hiked around Voth Creek on both sides of the Creek. Saw one Pectoral (+ young), two Redbacks and a Semipal. Got home 21:15, wet, and ready to hit the sack.

21 July.

Sun in the morning, cloudy and rainy in the afternoon. A very cold wind in the evening.

Remained inside most of the day because I was supposed to fly to Blanding. In the morning I went on a small excursion to the Drum Area where I collected some feeding observations. Also collected 3 more upland sandpiper eggs.

In the evening Tom and I found Tom and Sam had checked the traps we talked up stream along Voth Slough. The slough gives a good idea of the water level in the area.

Journal 47

the beginning of the slough. The head water of this slough
flows from a grassy swale which collects water
from a rather large area. This swale stops abruptly at a
point where the water tumbles over a $\pm 2m$ high water fall
into the slough. At present the waterfall is no longer
functional, as the hy of the swale has caved in and the
water moves underground. Apart from the relative thin layer
of turf, the soil is quite sandy and easily moved by water.
The sides of the slough near its beginning are caving in
so that the whole thing is filled up with large chunks of turf,
and arcs of dirt and sand, thru which the water seeks a
way. Next spring, large amounts of melt water will clear this
out.

22 July.

Cloudy all day with plenty of rain in the afternoon.

Stayed around the base most of the day waiting for the
O.K. to go to Meade River.

In the morning I checked the bird camera for ants
Cathartid beetles and then searched for more of them underneath
barrels and boards. Caught about 45 of them.

It rained hard in the afternoon and we stayed in
most of the time. At four o'clock all four of us went
to check trapline #1 & #2 and to take the traps home.
This is the end of the second run.

At about 21:00 we were told that we were going to
Meade River. Tom and I left Barron at about 22:00.

Journal 48

Meade River, Alaska

22 July. Arrived at about 22:00. We were met by Art McKee, Jim Levitt and Roger Burnard.

The first thing I noted was the striking difference in vegetation which is lush and far more varied than at Barrow. There were many plants which reminded me of the flora of the Beartooth Mountains in Wyoming.

Before I retired I checked the Pectoral Sandpiper nest which Paul de Benedictis had located on his census plot.

23 July.

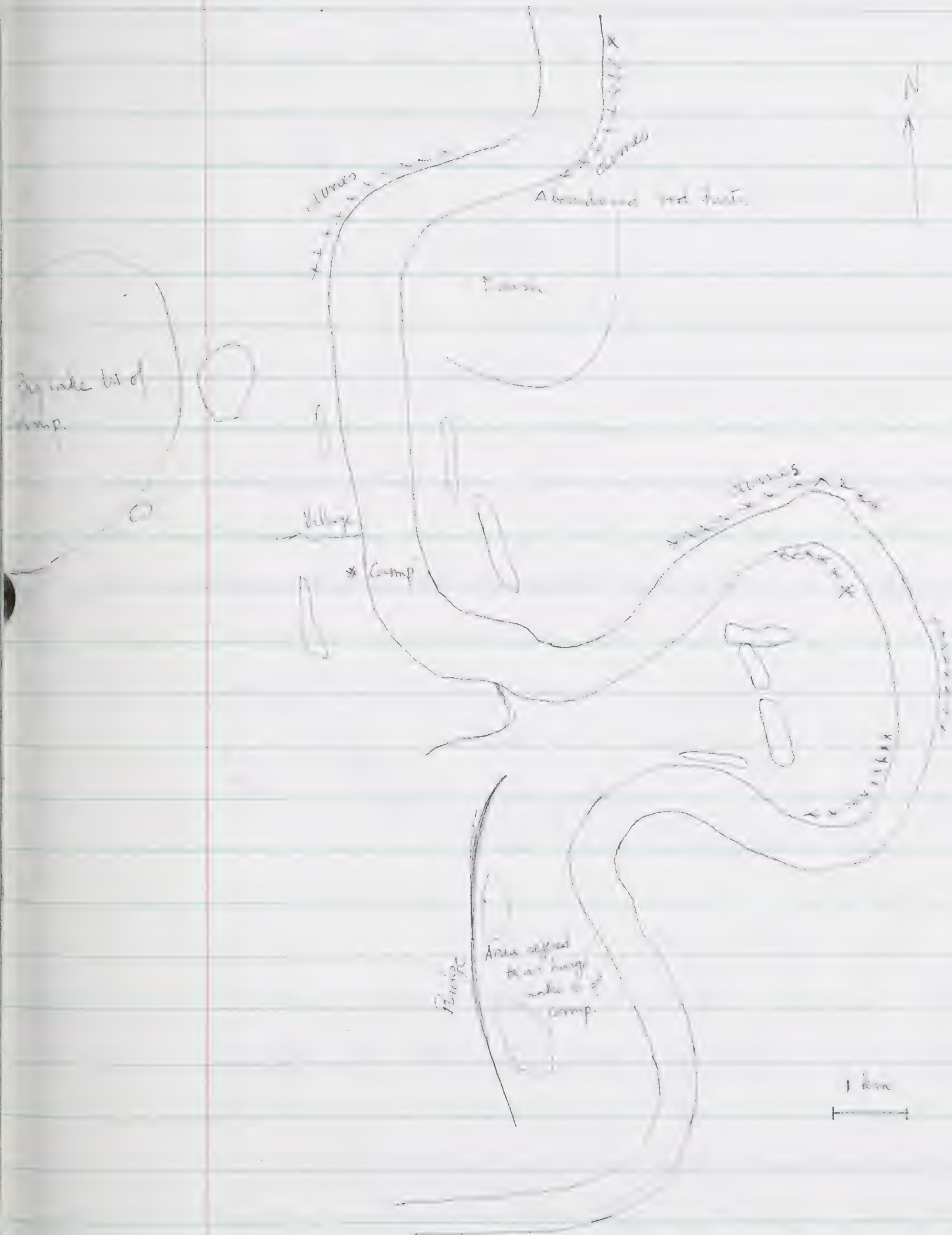
The mosquitoes were not as bad as yesterday, when we arrived. They are at present by far the most abundant and conspicuous insect. On several occasions today we looked for insects on the ground and vegetation and except for some minute dipterans there was nothing to be seen.

In the morning, it was a cloudy day, I walked upstream along the river for about 1-2 km. The vegetation again struck me as being very rich in species, the genera of which I recognized as being similar to the alpine of the Beartooth Mts. Along the river bluff the willows grew to heights of one meter. The river had gone down considerably since the spring break-up and now showed some sand bars and extensive sandy stretches of shore line. The eskimos in the village, fishing with nets, catch both whitefish and grayling. There is a considerable amount of sand dune formation.

In the afternoon Tom and I walked downstream past the village, to where the tephries are on the flood plain of the river. While we were out there Steve arrived.

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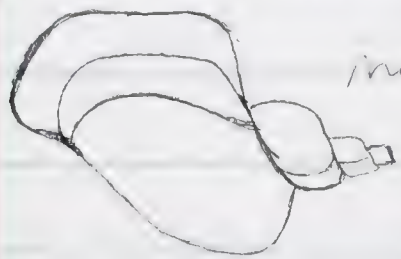
Mende River Area.



Journal 50

The river bluffs are most productive floristically but they have few shore birds. As you go inland the number of flowering species decreases, the ground becomes more moist and there are more shore birds. During a two hour hike Steve and I saw Golden Plover and Black-bellied Plover, Northern and Red Phalarope, Pectoral Sandpiper, very few Semipalm. No Lesser Sandpiper yet. We also saw a pair of Arctic Loon and Red-throated Loon.

After supper Roger, Steve and I hiked to a large inland lake NW of the camp. This lake has sand dunes on its northern end and only as far as I could see. We found there a large number of fresh water mud "houses" of hinge-shape. These were washed ashore and most of them were empty. The last which was very large compared to the others. The drawing is natural size. These must be the most northern fresh water snails. The many loons seen on these lakes could well be feeding on these snails.



July.

Sunday. Broken clouds with periodic sunshine. After a late breakfast Steve, Tom and I went up river in the outboard motor boat to a point about 1 1/2 km. S of camp, where we pulled the boat ashore just beyond the sharp bend in the river. From there we walked slowly upstream, sticking close to the banks along the river. These banks are covered with a low growing stand of willow Salix glauca, the tallest of which grow on the side of the banks and then frequently smaller as you go more inland. In some places the large

14 VerWeek
1966

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bumble bees, all of which were feeding on Pedicularis capitata thus in spite of the fact that there were many other flowering plants such as Veronica, Botrychium, Saxifraga and Anemone. Further inland, on sandy ridges I saw Campanula uniflora, and in the wet boggy spots, Pyrola grandiflora, Silene Melandrium apertum, Saxifraga.

We kept walking to about where the sand dunes began. In one of these small ponds we found them, we caught small shrimp like creatures, some of which were reproducing. The males had large modified appendages at the anterior end with which they clasped the females near the rear end. The females revealed eggs in their abdomen and they lacked the modified appendages. We collected several of them. On the dunes we saw several Arctic ground squirrels (Citellus parvus) and several flowering plants - Epilobium latifolium, Mertensia.

We got back to camp at about 11:00 and we made a snack. After writing some notes, I decided to make a map till supper time. However, when I had finished making a map I was told by some Eskimos that the Eskimos had spotted about a dozen or so where we had been all day. I was very much interested in the animals - a black dot. One boat with a Eskimo and an equal # of guns took off for the hunt. We decided to follow in our boat. We landed near where we went on land this morning and cautiously walked to the beach along the river. The 50 animals reported by Tom gave us about 300 as we saw more of them laying around, chewing the grass. As we went down the river, we saw

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we were dealing with a far larger herd, somewhere between 2000 and 3000 animals, which were sprawled out over a distance of some 700 m along the horizon. From our distance it was impossible to get a count of cows, bulls and calves. The many silhouettes of large animals against the sky revealed some fine large bulls. After considerable delay, the Eskimos arrived at a plan. Two continued upstream to get down wind from the herd and force them to walk toward the waiting four guns. After a long wait the animals finally began to move, at first slowly, but after they got spooked the whole herd began to run, especially the rear part. Instead of coming to the guns they went E further into the delta, with a gun on the N, on the S and one on the W. The first animal to go down was a bull, after which the 2 guns on the N began to put fire into the stampeding herd. In panic the group began to break up and individual smaller herds began to run back and forth, splashing through the water. The splashing and gunning filled the air with a fantastic sound. Soon you could see animals lay in about and cripples walking helplessly around. Several wounded animals sought the safety of the lakes and waded or swam across them to lie down near shore. When you approached them they would enter the water again and swim to the opposite shore. After several salvo's had been fired into the panic stricken herd, the animals began to surge westward leaving behind at least 20 dead or dying behind. Four of the six hunters left for Barrow, during the hunt, leaving the work of skinning the animals over to the two remaining hunters like you. Jim had a hand in skinning and carrying

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and some of the meat. Among the herd I noted a white animal which Steve thinks is a Dall sheep because he saw horns. I think it was an albino Caribou, because it carried its tail straight up like a Caribou. We had dinner at 03:00 and went to bed very tired.

25 July.

Beautiful sunny day.

Roger, Art, Steve, Jim and I went to the Caribou country to photograph some of them and to carry out some meat. We returned and several animals were still alive and then had to be shot or put down. There were also two lambs, one injured (Steve shot it) and one healthy one. We again spent the whole day skinning and carrying meat. When we left late in the afternoon, 4:00, there were still some animals on the tundra and I am afraid that much meat will be left in the field to rot.

Most of the lambs were thin, some of them had, when I saw about 1 1/2 inches of fat on their backs. All had and some still had velvet on the antlers, the type of which I have still very little. The animal which I helped skinning had very few moles I noted.

Before turning in I checked the Federal nest.

26 July

The fog which rolled in last night blew away by the very strong wind which blew all night. By about 10:00 the cloud was disappeared and from then on we had fine sunny weather.

In the afternoon I hiked to a large lake S. of camp. I walked all along the W. shore, a 4-5 m high sandy bluff with

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Dryas, Anemone, Silene aconitis, Eretichium and a new
plant - Delphinium brachycentrum. Of birds. I saw
one Ruddy Turnstone, 5 Arctic Terns, 1 Sabine Gull,
7 Red-back Sandpiper, Northern Phalarope (4), Red Phalarope (1),
Pectoral Sandpiper (12), all along the shore. Along the W side
and the SW end of the lake there are extensive areas of
wet convex meadows, which looked ideal for a waterfowl colony,
but were not being used as such. A good food supply may be
available, although I saw terns picking up food from the
lake surface. From this lake I walked to the E and came to
another large lake and from there back to my camp.
About 1 1/2 km. from camp I came into a river with many
of which I took some pictures and I collected one which was well.
Got home at 11:00. After the children show, Tom and I went
across the river to check a bird which according to him
looked like a Parus but I think it was a Parus and I think it was a
Parus (long billed).

27 July

Fine sunny day with a good breeze which kept the mosquitoes
down.

Prepared the skin of the juvenile Parus in the morning
(NAMU 152) and I finally caught up on notes.

In the afternoon I walked toward the large lake on the
W of our camp. This is the same lake where we found the
fresh water snails. The lake was quite choppy and in the
middle of it I noticed 8 Arctic Terns feeding by picking
food from the surface at a shallow spot, where it looked
as if weeds came to the surface. I wonder if these large

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deep lakes have any fish in them?

On my way down to the lake I caught 4 large $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. spiders. Two of them carried egg cases. The spiders live in a small burrow, lined with spider web like material and the entrance is covered for when you move your hand over the entrance the spiders run down, but soon come out again. I do not think they are of much use as food for shorebirds because they are rather wet.

On a small lake, S.W. of the large one I noticed a goodly number of ducks and some ducklings as well. They were flat on the ground among the reeds and by waving my hat above the grass, Red-throated Loon, Old Squaw and Spectacled Eider females came to about 25 m of me.

Aside from mosquitoes there were no other insects around today. On a windy day, mosquitoes stay put on the ground and vegetation and are then easily caught I suppose. So I would not be surprised if they form large part of the diet of the birds here.

8 July.

Sunny morning, clouding over toward the afternoon. Very little wind and consequently many mosquitoes.

Collected some plants in the morning and I made a water color of Yucca grandiflora. In the afternoon Tom and I hiked out to the large lake at 11 am. saw where Tom tried to collect an Arctic Tern and where I took a bath and a swim (rather cold but refreshing).

The lake was very quiet today and I saw several fish surface. This confirms my belief that the terns were fishing.

AM J. J. J. J.
1966

Journal 56

here yesterday. Tom tried in vain to collect a *Tim*. On the way down from the lake I collected some feeding observations.

In the evening, after supper, a party of 4-500 caribou moved by our camp, about 2 km to the north. I spent the rest of the evening to try to get to the S of them, in order to make up to take pictures. I got to the large lake below and from there (I could smell them) yet they got wind of me (probably the high bluff along the lake created some strange disturbance in the wind). I managed to take one picture under very poor light conditions. Went to bed at 23. Got home at 23.15.

29 July.

The cirrus clouds of yesterday were heralds of a change in the weather. The sun only rarely got through the clouds. The cooler temperatures kept the mosquitoes down.

In the morning the camp was in a state of commotion. It became several people were moving and back to work.

In the afternoon, after the dishes and was unpacking out the laboratory and the bunk house, Tom and I moved across the river, Tom to collect a *Tim* (Pectoral) and I to make a hike toward the dunes, some 5 km. down stream from our camp. On the way down I walked pastory over the tundra till I came to a large marsh along the river. There I went to the shore and walked ^{down} stream till the tributary. The large marsh was occupied by at least a dozen Pectorals and an equal # of Arctic Skuas flew above it. Also saw a female Old Squaw.

Along the shore I saw tracks of a fox, probably Red Fox. and quite a few Arctic ground squirrel signs. All of these were

H. Verbeek
1966

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along the high water line, but below the willows. Obviously by next spring these deer will be flooded and decimated by ice. I wonder if these are young animals or perhaps animals that are pushed out of more favorable habitat?

The Yellow Warblers have almost completely lost their nuptial plumage. They are the only conspicuous birds of the willows along the river at present.

In the evening we again saw several groups of caribou around us. Three Eskimos went out to hunt the largest bunch (500? animals).

Tom and I set a trap in hopes of catching a muskrat. Several that got the line were seen near the village.

30 July

Cloudy day with some fine drizzle in the morning. There was much excitement in our camp because of small groups of caribou all around us. The Eskimos from the village went out to hunt them. Among a group of ± 75 animals we saw a tremendous bull, bigger than any bull I have seen before. All day long I heard shooting in various directions and by 10:00 small groups of Glaucous Gulls scattered over the tundra betrayed the places where the caribou had been killed and skinned.

From 12:00 to 1:00 I continued to look at the caribou amazed at the few birds I saw. There was only one pair of Pectoral, Brand and Red-backed Sandpiper and one pair of Hairy Woodpeckers. The Pectoral of N of the flat was still incubating. There were no Black-bellied Plover. Whenever needed, I pushed the stakes deep into the ground to the

WAM VanBeek
1966

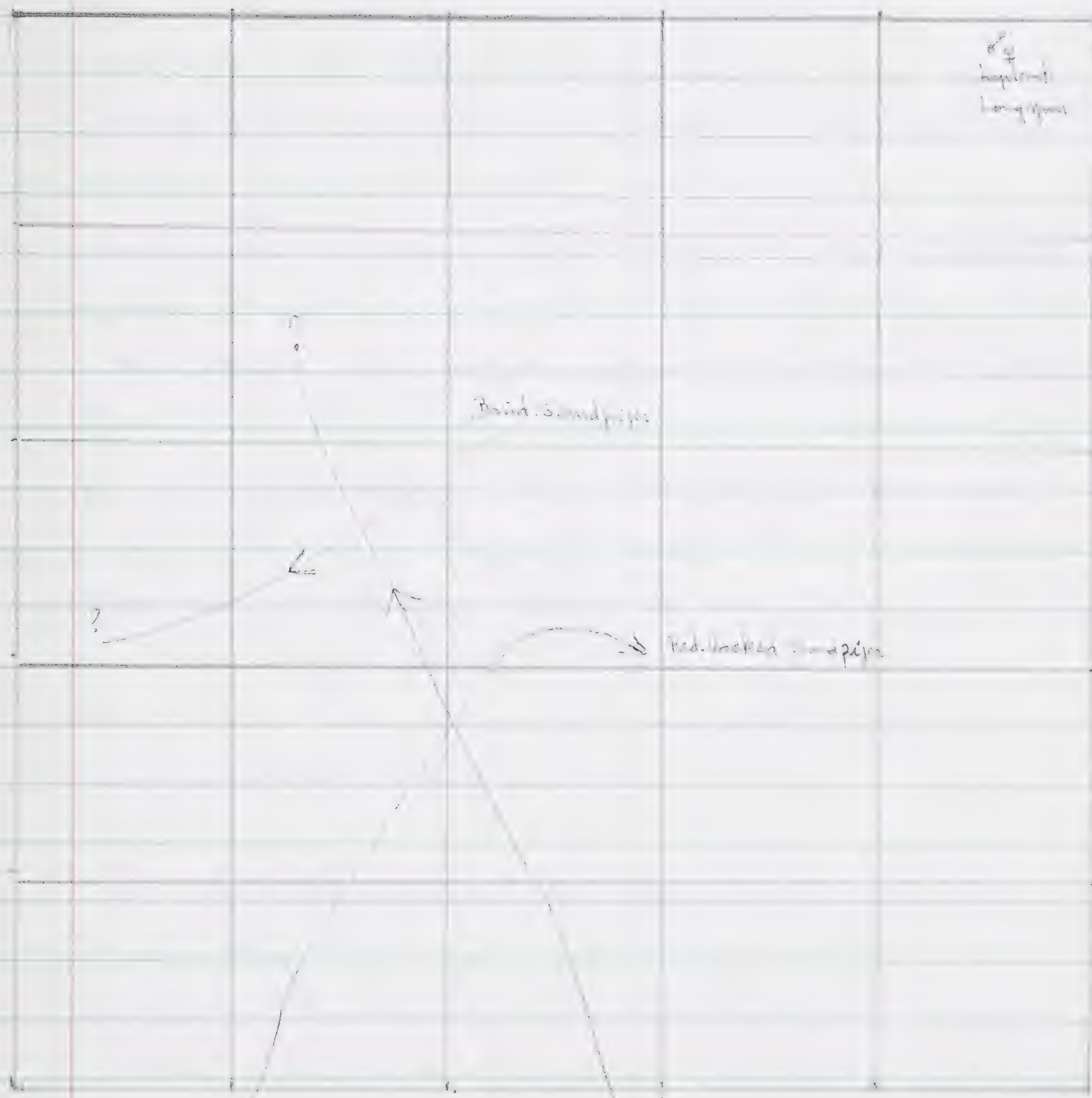
30 July 1966
12:30 - 14:00

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South

84
Lupinus
longifolius

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North

Pectoral
...
11/1/67

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permafrost, which was less than a foot deep. But a Roger measured thaw depth today along a transect running from the river bluffs to the lake W. of camp. The depth varied from 93 cm to 10 cm. The 93 cm was in the river bluffs and the 10 cm they found in places with a deep layer of peat.

Later in the afternoon I hiked to a small round lake N. of camp, where I also found snail shells on the beach. Saw a few Pectorals and Red-backs and one or two pairs of Golden Plovers. The former two feed in the marshy areas swamps surrounded by the polygon ridges, while the plovers are found on the low sand tops and dunes. Both the areas today and this afternoon Mike makes one wonder where the birds are. Except for Pectorals and Plovers it seems that the other shorebirds have independent young, and neither of our young seems to be around any more.

31 July

Two months have passed by and still this is true. Sunday today. The weather this morning was very sunny with plenty of sun but with clouds on the horizon. We had a late breakfast, and after both a Roger had finished changing the map recorder, Roger and I started out on a hike which was to lead us to the large and pretty lake S. of here. However, we got side tracked and ended up in the creek bed that enters the Meade River ± 2 km S. of camp. I took a few photographs there and we collected some plants. The vegetation in this small valley was very lush, with moss growing knee-deep, and with a species of grass with red blades growing in the stream itself. The only bird that seemed to

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At the creek was an Arctic Tern. Both Roger and I took a picture of a long-tailed Jaeger. Our walk came to an abrupt end because of a heavy shower, or better said a series of showers. On the way back we walked along the shore and there we found some fossilized wood, and fossil imprints of what looked like Equisetum stems and conifer leaves. We got home at about 15:00 and we were forced to stay inside till after supper because of periodic showers. Several times we had fine rainbows at various places along the horizon. Heard thunder twice at $\pm 21:00$.

While Art and I were having the fishes, Roger spotted a group of some 100 swimmers heading N, South of us. They were traveling rather fast, as if something was following them. Apparently some guy is hunting them with an airplane.

August

We had a strong wind at night long. In the morning the sky was cloud covered. The cloud was quite broken down and we had some showers in the afternoon.

Took off for a bike ride of evening. I tried to locate the beach and found her some 100 m from the coast with 1000 young. After taking some pictures of them I continued till I saw a lake along the shore of which I noticed a complete Canadian skeleton. On the lake I saw three Arctic hares, of which I took a picture. A little beyond the lake I spotted a Canadian rock of great beauty. It could not wait to have it this, and I carried it back to my camp.

The rest of the afternoon I spent water coloring Comanula.

Overlook
1966

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uniflora. Just before supper Tom and I went by boat to the rock outcrop along the shore S. of camp to pick up some fossils which Tom had cashed there. We then took the boat further upstream around the bend, but had to turn back after about 150 m because of the shallowness of the water.

After supper we finally got the 4th plane in on the river. The news was bad. We have to be ready any time to go back to Garrow, since Paul is back from Garrow. I had a very good as well as interesting time in the river.

2 August. I wasted a whole day waiting for the plane from Garrow, which was to take us out. The plane never came.

Around noon I left camp temporarily to take some pictures of a herd of 34 Caribou, which were standing on a sandbar S of camp. I finally walked up to them, right across the river where they were standing. Every once in a while part of the herd would run off for a little distance. This manoeuvre was to get rid of flies etc. which were visibly bothering them.


At 20:00 we decided that the plane was going to come and Art, Roger and I took the boat and we went to the dunes N of camp along the E shore of the river, just beyond the remains of some of our huts; the remains of the huts. We got home at 20:00.

3 August Got up early again and made breakfast for a part of the crew and myself. By about 09:15 the 4th plane got in. Paul and Jackie Campbell got off and Tom got on. I got the word that I could stay another day and that the plane will come by tomorrow.

in Verbeek
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on its way to Cape Thompson. We stayed in till lunch time, which gave Paul and I to talk over the situation at Cape Thompson and Barrow and Meade River.

In the afternoon we linked to the River S. of going to the delta across the narrow part of the oxbow  and then proceeded E. along the shore, collecting flowers as we went. We found many new flowers, a.o. a Centropogon propinquus. The river was very shallow there with many sand flats and flats of a reddish brown shale like material. There were many caribou tracks along the river bank and we saw a couple of Citellus pygmy. We continued along the shore and the dunes till we were about halfway around the oxbow and then we cut inland along the E. side of the two long lakes with run ± NS. Along the biggest lake, we found a ± 3 year old bull left behind after the big hunt. The gulls and jaegers had pecked out the eyes and had started in at the anus. The bones around the pelvic region and the upper end of the femur were covered of meat. The rest of the hide was untouched. This caribou, as all caribou seem to do when they are not instantly killed, walk to a lake shore to die.

Aug.

A windy, partly sunny day.

I stayed in most of the day, in vain waiting for the plane which never came. What a waste of time!

I collected a few plants of Poa alpigena var. alpigena (the one that gives seeds) and P. a. var. diffusa (the one that gives small fruits instead of seeds). Apparently several other grasses in this. Also collected Spiza monticola.

There were some other birds seen but I was too busy to collect them.

AM Verbeek
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whereabouts of the yearling caribou that was shot and wounded this morning.

5 Aug

Rain in the early morning and total overcast. Broken clouds at 12:00 and sun shine periodically from there on.

Went for a 3 km hike, in a half mile W of camp and saw 3 Red-backs, 2 and 4 Northern Phalarope, 1 Black-bellied Plover (acting as if there were chicks), 1 Golden Plover (also with chicks?) 2 D. willow ~~off~~ Pectorals. Got some feeding observations on Red-backs.

At ± 14:00 the plane came to take me to Cape Thompson. I had been packed and ready to go since 2 Aug., and this meant much wasted time.

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list of bird species seen at Meade River from
23 July to 5 August 1966 (28 species)

Yellow-billed loon

Arctic loon

Red-throated loon

Pintail

Oldsquaw

Spectacled Eider

Golden Eagle

Willow Ptarmigan

American Golden Plover

Black-bellied Plover

Ruddy Turnstone

Pectoral Sandpiper

Band Sandpiper

Red-backed Sandpiper

Long-billed Dowitcher

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Red Phalarope

Northern Phalarope

Pomarine Jaeger

Long-tailed Jaeger

Common Gull

Lesser Gull

Arctic Tern

Yellow Wagtail

Redpoll

White-crowned Sparrow

Savannah Sparrow

Kaplan's Song Sparrow

Denbeck
1966

Journal 65

Cape Thompson, Alaska.

5 Aug.

On the way down from Meade River to Cape Thompson we had to land in a narrow valley on a runway full of willow bushes and which was so short that we could not get off it. After 8 runs I suggested I get out and he, Jo Felder, try it by himself, and it successful he could land on the top of a nearby hill. After one trial run, he barely managed to get airborne by the second. Further down the coast I had to dig three cans of coffee to a group of 4 ARH people, who were camped along the coast. We arrived at Thompson at 17:00, welcomed by Steve and Tom, who arrived yesterday. After supper, I hiked upstream along the Ogotoruk Creek, a wide stone strewn creek, with many side channels. I went as far as Trail Creek, which drains a wide valley, mainly characterized by knee deep grass tussocks. It was here where I saw the Bar-tailed Godwits. The upper reaches of the tributaries to Ogotoruk Creek all had thick snow banks, turned to ice, some of which must be several years old, because it probably does not melt before the new snow falls in the autumn. I got home at 23:00 followed by all mosquitoes in hell. After a midnight snack and a fantabulous shower (the first in two weeks) I turned in at 24:10.

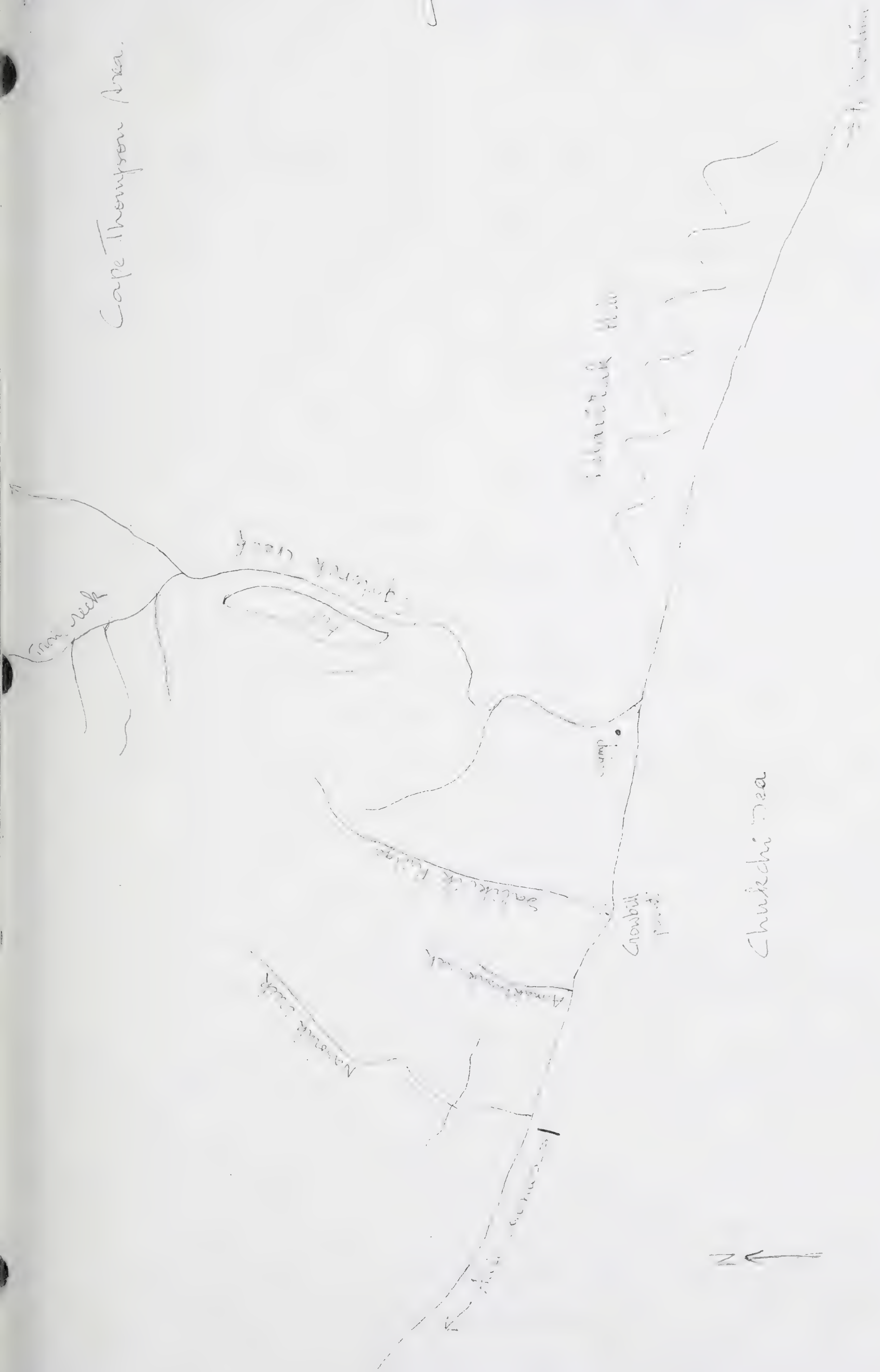
6 Aug.

Got up at 06:00 in time for breakfast, prepared by the cook called Joe Philogon. It was excellent and we had

in week
age

Journal 66

Cape Thompson Area.



N

Verbeek
1966

Journal 67

a strong North wind coming down the valley.

In the morning I hiked over to the first rocks along the shore - Crowbill Point and I tried to get around that point, but gave up. After observing the Thick-billed Murres and the Horned Puffins for some time, I went back home via some hills, where I found the Arctic Ground Squirrel (*Citellus pinnatus*) to be very common.

In the afternoon, Tom and I and Ed. Brown, the fellow who is collecting insects for the Bishop Museum in Hawaii, took a Weasel to the top of Techyik Ridge W of camp. From there we hiked down the first valley to the beach, along which we walked for as far as we could, rounding two places where you could get by when the waves receded, for a distance of about 3 km. The first 1.5 km has few alclids, but from Nasorak Creek on, every ridge was occupied by either Thick-billed or Common

Murres and Black-legged Kittiwakes. There were also some Tufted and Horned Puffins, as well as Black Guillemots. The latter three are not very common, but that is probably because they are hole nesters and are thus not seen. At Crowbill Point I saw several Ravens, which were probably nesting on the very steep rocks in the canyon.

On our way home we hiked up along Nasorak Creek and then cross-country back to the Weasel. The ridge and slopes of the rather gentle slopes have a lot of fell field, with a lot of *Deschampsia*. On one of the hills, the one W of the mouth of Nasorak Creek, I found a lot of *Deschampsia*. From the Crowbill Point was two hours there

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1966

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a few days earlier.

In the evening Tom and I hiked along the beach E. of camp. Except for two dead Walrus and a small Banded Seal there was nothing else that caught our special attention.

7 Aug.

Pleasant sunny day, but a very strong north wind (25-30 mph).

The cock Fidel, never returned in time from his trip to Kivalina, so we had to make our own breakfast. Then Tom and I took the Weasel and we drove along the beach to Warbill Point. I tried to wade around it, and could have made it, but I did not want to risk the photographic equipment. Fortunately the crew returned at about noon, from Kivalina, a native village 40 Mi. E of here along the coast. Ron Brower took us by boat to the Alcid colony, where we spent the rest of the afternoon photographing the birds. Alcid's, alcid's, many of them, in places up to 250 m ^{high} along the face of the cliffs. A fantastic experience.

In the evening, I tried in vain to catch mosquitoes for Steve, however, the 25 m/h wind made collecting impossible.

8 Aug.

The wind increased to about 30 M/hr and blew all day. It was too windy to go by boat to the Alcid colony, so I walked. I took one hour and 5 minutes to go from camp to the mouth of Barrow creek. I arrived there at 11:15, and stayed there till 10:00, photographing birds. I had to go back to the colony, because my camera broke down.

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yesterday, which means that all my pictures were lost. On the beach I found two dead Thick-billed Murres and collected one of them, since the other one was spoiled. The rough weather is probably responsible for making them collide with the rocks.

On my way back I hiked about 1 km up Nasoruk creek and then I hiked up hill on my way home. I saw one Tree Swallow in Nasoruk Valley. On the slope I noticed several Wheatcrows and a few White-throated Sparrows in the willows along the creek. Got home at 16:15. The ARH plane just left with the two guys - Frank Little and Bob Benedict.

In the evening I prepared the skin of the Thick-billed Murre (NAMU 153).

Aug.

Another beautiful day with plenty of sun shine.
I stayed inside during the morning.

In the afternoon Tom and Ron Brewer and I hiked up the valley N of camp to the area where I had seen the Red-tailed Goshawk a few days ago. We did not see the birds, but we did see a family group of Willow Ptarmigan and we found a long-tailed Jaeger to trap a large Dicrostonyx trimucronatus which had caught. He went home by way of the Ogotomik valley.

In the evening Ron Brewer suggested a trip along the coast in the direction of Sarsfjord, because he had seen a Walrus along the beach which had not yet been stripped of its ivory. Apparently the Eskimos killed a lot of walrus and failed to recover a good percentage of them. These animals

M. Verbeek
1966

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either sank for good, while a few floated towards the shore. We drove by Weasel about 20 km along the shore and in this stretch I counted the partly decomposed carcasses of 16 Walrus. The one we were looking for had been stripped of its ivory in the mean time, but nevertheless the trip was worthwhile. I spotted a small Ringed Seal (Pusa hispida) which was killed with an ax by Ron Duncan. At the end of our trip I spotted a Grizzly Bear feeding along the lake shore. The lake in question was probably supposed to be frozen. From the water trap we saw an other Grizzly Bear about 3 km from our camp. This bear had come down from the hills to feed on dead Walrus. The snow mounds of bear along the coast. When we got on ice he came up but was not on one of the Tukvik hills, silhouetted against the sky. It was a very large bear indeed.

10 Aug.

The wind that goes down in force during the night is about 20 mph.

In the morning I walked along the beach W of camp and I spot some birds photographing Colinus porphyreus. The Red Fox, which had a den in the foot hills of Emerald Point was not available to be photographed.

In the afternoon, Tom and I took the Weasel and we drove W along the beach to have a closer look at the area that we had seen at the mouth of Tukviks Creek. At about 16:00 an Ithik plane came over, apparently to pick us up. We had trouble getting back to camp, because of trouble with the motor of the Weasel. We left at 17:50.

AM Carlsbad
1966

Journal 71

after a hasty supper.

M Verbeek
1966

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List of bird species seen at Cape Thompson from
5 Aug to 10 August, 1966. (40 Species)

Arctic Loon	Common Murre
Pelagic Cormorant	Thick-billed Murre
Oldsquaw	Black Guillemot
King Eider	Horned Puffin
Spectacled Eider	Tufted Puffin
Golden Eagle	Short-eared Owl
Gyr Falcon	Horned Lark
Willow Ptarmigan	Tree Swallow
Semipalmated Plover	Raven
Golden Plover	Wheatear
Knot	Water Pipit
Pectoral Sandpiper	Yellow Wagtail
Baird's Sandpiper	Common Redpoll
Dunlin	Savannah Sparrow
Long-billed Curlew	White-crowned Sparrow
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Snow Bunting
Barn-tailed Grackle	
Hudsonian Grackle	
Northern Chukarope	
Parasitic Jaeger	
Long-tailed Jaeger	
Glauous Gull	
Black-legged Kittiwake	
Arctic Tern	

1966

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Distribution of Shorebirds.

The shorebirds at Cape Thompson were to be found in two general areas, depending on their status at the time. Golden Plover, least, long-billed curlew, and Ring-billed Gull were all seen in the broad sloping valley bounded by Trail Creek. This area consisted out of tussock tundra of knee deep on the average. One or two probably all bred in this general area. I saw juvenile golden plovers there and Paul is tentative though that the Ross Lake Goshawk had young when he saw it. The area was less than a week ago. The only Baird Sandpiper I heard was on the slopes but along the W side of Ogish Creek. This species was only seen once. All other shore birds: Semipalmated Plover, Pectoral Sandpiper, Herring, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Hudsonian Gull and Northern Shrike, were found along the trail. Ogish Creek to the trail and the hills of Ogish Creek. Several Semipalmated Sandpipers were seen on the usual tracks leading from camp to Sankik Ridge.

Annotated list

Semipalmated Plover. Seen twice on trail and once on 7 Aug. very upland area.

Golden Plover. One bird with two chicks along Trail Creek in the tussock tundra on 5 Aug. and 9 August.

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Wren - Seen once, two birds (?) late in the evening of 5 August in the tussock tundra along Trail Creek.

Pied-billed Grebe. Two birds along the Creek on August 8 and I heard but did not see at least one bird in the evening of 9 August.

Pied-billed Grebe. One bird on the long, straight hill west of Egortomk Creek in the evening of 6 August.

Wren. Seen on 7 and 9 August along Egortomk Creek just west of camp.

Long-billed Dowitcher. Found in the tussock tundra on 5 August (Trail Creek). Not seen in the same area during all previous visits.

Long-billed Dowitcher. Seen along Egortomk Creek on 6 and 8 August. Also seen on the tundra tracks west of camp on 8 August.

Lesser Sandpiper. Seen on 6 August. A pair was present on 6 August at about 2100. Several seen on 7 August. One single bird along Egortomk Creek. One single bird on 8 August near the mouth of Trail Creek. One single bird on 9 August. One single bird in a small creek bed near the trail.

Indusian Godwit. Two birds seen 10 August in the tundra of Egortomk Creek.

Northern Phalarope. Seen on Egortomk Creek on 9 August.

AM Van Vleet
1966

Journal 75

Point Barrow, Alaska

11 Aug.

A beautiful sunny day with a rather cold wind.

In the morning I walked the Drum Area to make feeding observations. The most common shore bird was the Pectoral, followed by the Semipal and then the Red-necked Sandpiper. The tundra had changed during my three week absence, I found. The ground had thawed out further, making the puddles deeper and the areas which were walkable before were wetter, that is to say, the wet areas were wetter.

In the afternoon I went by water to Gasline Ridge. Again the pectorals were the most common, followed by Red backs, Semipals being absent. The Semipal seems to feed almost exclusively on low muddy lake and pond shores, while the Pectoral prefers the "mossy bogs" at present. The grass in many of the ponds had grown rather well during our absence, especially the species which grows in the deeper center part of the ponds. This species has reddish brown blades. Sphagnum moss grows actively in shallow ponds and in some cases it actually seems to fill up ponds.

Just before supper Steve and I got some more soil samples along a small pond, which I had found to be rather rich in Chironomid larvae earlier this morning.

12 Aug.

Sunny all day with a cold wind.

Stayed inside during the morning to finish notes.

In the after-noon I went to Pitelka's plot and censused it.

Except for Pectoral Sandpipers and a few Red Phalaropes there were no other shore birds. The soil on the plot is too dry and does not have

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the wet mossy places which the Pelecanids seem to prefer these days. The birds which did appear, did so, I feel, out of curiosity in seeing me walk there. They would fly around me and settle nearby to watch the stranger.

When I got home I checked the con traps for beetles and I spent an hour picking Chironomid larvae along the edge of a small pool.

The evening was devoted to Steve's talk in the FRH library.

13 Aug

The beautiful sunny weather continued for another day.

I went to the Drum area in the morning to record feeding observations.

In the afternoon Steve, Tom and I went to Gasline Ridge where we made more feeding observations, while Tom checked the trap lines. Steve found a Buff-breasted Sandpiper. The three of us searched for Tipula larvae by pulling up small patches of moss. Steve and I searched for Carabid beetles under the drums along the gas line.

After supper I spent two hours catching Chironomid larvae in a small pool on the Drum area. By piling up the bottom vegetation along the shore, the larvae come to the surface where they float. The wind carries them away from the vegetation and they can thus be scooped up by a dipnet, made of the toe-end of a nylon stocking. Counted chironomid larvae till 84:00

11 Verbeek
1966

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14 Aug.

Another beautiful sunny day.

I counted Chironomid larvae in the morning. In the afternoon I spent two hours in the field catching more chironomids. The rest of the time was spent counting larvae. Total catch in two days 3500.

15 Aug.

The good weather could not last. Today we had a little bit of everything - sun, fog and snow. From 11:00 to 12:15 the ground looks white.

In the morning we went to the area between Wöhlschlag Slough & Ikpuuk Slough, where Tom set two lines of traps. Steve and I looked for feeding shorebirds but there were few present. Shore birds seem to stick closer to the main shore at times. It is there that we have been seeing most of the scaup and Red Phalaropes. We caught a few beetles and spiders and then we helped Tom to finish setting his line. The trap line site was very wet and we also had to clear the tundra three times.

In the afternoon I spent one hour catching Chironomids and then I spent 3 more hours counting them (1650) giving a total of 5150. I tried to catch more of them in the evening but the cold weather must have made them crawl deeper, for I caught only 50 in half an hour.

16 Aug.

Heavy fog, some snow, some sunshine.

Spent the morning inside counting Chironomids. A half hour before lunch I went to the Drum Area to catch

M. Verbeek
1966

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canalid beetles: After lunch I went to the same place and I caught some more beetles (total ± 70). In the rest of the after noon I caught and counted another 1475 chironomid larvae.

17 Aug.

Foggy morning turning quite sunny in the afternoon.

In the morning I walked the Drum Area to gather feeding observations and to get an idea of shore bird movements. The number of birds was low. Most birds were found about one km inland. South of Honey Bucket I saw no birds at all and there were no birds along the mouth of North Slough. I checked the two eggs of Golden Plover nest #14, and I removed three nest markers.

In the afternoon I caught more chironomid larvae and I counted these till about 17:00 (catch 1700). Our total is now up to 10,000.

After a hasty supper (bowl of soup) I talked to Dick Camp, the Eskimo tent village, where Steve and Murrow Salomonson, Edna and 3 of her brothers, were waiting for me. We all boarded Murrow's umiak for a trip to Point Barrow, where he had found the nest of Ceryle alcyon in an oil barrel.

18 Aug.

Spent the morning inside writing notes, counting chironomid larvae & socializing.

In the afternoon I collected more chironomid larvae but the weather was rather cold so I only caught half the normal number for an hours work (± 700). Edna and I counted them.

17 Verbeek
1966

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In the evening I went along with Tom (Tom turned 21 to-day) to his trap lines and while he ran the lines I removed this years nest stakes of Pitelka's plot, to avoid confusion next year. When we got back at 22:30 I dismantled the skin of Uria lomvia, which was beginning to become very greasy on the abdomen, this in spite much scraping when I originally prepared the skin.

19 Aug.

A rather gloomy day with fog and some sunshine in the early afternoon.

In the morning I mapped part of the nests on the Drum Area, by pacing off distances between the nests and the row of telephone poles. I removed and took home the nest stakes of the nest I mapped. There was little shore bird activity - only saw a few Red-backs and Semipals and perhaps 15 Red Phalaropes.

In the afternoon Steve and I caught more Chironomids and I counted some till 17:30.

In the evening we all went to the seminar, after which we threw a modest beer party in our lab.

20 Aug.

A very foggy day which prevented our planes from landing at Barrow.

In the morning I counted Chironomids. In the afternoon Steve and I caught more Chironomids which we then counted. At 15:30 Tom and I went to check the traplines in the Volk Creek Area. Line XII would not run but line XI was standing 4-5 inches in water for its entire

401 Verbeek
1966.

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length. There were few birds around. Except for some Pintails, we saw Red-backs (± 5), Pectorals (1) and Red. Phalarope (10). I also noted two Parasitic Jaegers. Before going home we drove SE along the Gas Well Road to the point where the tracks go thru the tundra proper. Near this point, in a drained lake, I found about a dozen flowering plants of Senecio compositus.

In the evening, we counted more *Chironomus*.

21 Aug.

Sunday. Again a day of fog and no sun.

Janette Gerheart came in on the Wien plane and we spent the rest of the day showing her the tundra.

22 Aug.

Took care of some correspondence in the morning and then at 10:00 I got the news that at 10:10 I was to leave for Meade River for an over-night trip. The plane took off at 11:05 and we landed at Meade River at 11:45. All the way we flew above the clouds and Gary Sheppard missed the camp by many miles to the SE.

M Verbeek
1966.

Journal 81

Meade River, Alaska.

22 August.

I arrived at 11:40 and I was welcomed by everybody in the station. The arrival of a plane is still the event of the day. After lunch, Paul and I started out on a long hike to the S. of camp, ± 8 km), across the neck of the large oxbow and then further parallel with the river for another km, at which point we waded across the river, which was about 25 cm deep at its deepest point. On the other side we continued for another km till the river swung left again. On the return trip we followed the same route. During the 15 km trip we saw only two immature Redbacks, 2 Phalaropes (Red) and one or two Redpolls and a Golden Plover. We also saw one Sabine gull, and 2 Arctic Terns, one of which was an immature bird. On a lake we saw an Arctic Loon with one juvenile swimming behind it.

The tundra has changed in the last three weeks. The polygonal ponds were drier than before; in fact many of them had dried up completely. The reduction in water may well be a reflection of the hard ground conditions may well be too tough, especially for young birds with soft bills to feed in. These polygonal marshes - marshes of mainly *Carex* surrounded by polygonal ridges - are a very important component at Meade River, which make the area so very much different from the tundra around Barrow. These shallow, stagnant marshes are probably the main contributors to the mosquito population, even in the season. In any future work these marshes should be looked at carefully.

Journal 82

The vegetation at Meade River had entered the Autumn phase. Arctostaphylos alpinus, and Betula, especially on the sand dunes were turning red and several species of Salix were beginning to color yellow. There were also some flowering plants, especially along the river and in areas of late snow melt.

Of mammals I only saw one Dicrostonyx (caught by Duke, the dog). I did not see any Caribou.

23 Aug.

The plane was supposed to pick us up today, but we were more or less tied to camp. In the morning I walked along the river and along the stream near the village and later on Paul and I went to one of the four active ice cellars, into which we descended to have a look. The cellar was mainly used to store white fish. This morning alone one of the Eskimos caught some 20 of them, all \pm 50-60 cm long. There seems to be little spawning in the river, or perhaps the nets are not suitable for them, because among the 100 (\pm) fish in the cellar there was not a single one of them.

After lunch Paul and I hiked along the river to the dunes N. of the village. In the Bioherm along the river we caught one hemimys. When we got back home at 16:00 the plane came to pick us up. Paul and I and John Roup left camp at about 16:30. It is all on Meade River, a wonderful camp!

H. Verbeek
1966

Journal 83

list of bird species seen at Meade River from
22 Aug to 23 August 1966.

Arctic loon

Red-throated loon

Willow Ptarmigan

American Golden Plover

Pectoral Sandpiper

Red-necked Sandpiper

Long-billed Dowitcher

Red Phalarope

Parasitic Jaeger

Glaucous Gull

Sabine Gull

Arctic Tern

Redpoll

Savannah Sparrow

Tree Sparrow

White-crowned Sparrow

Hapland Longspur

AM Verbeek
1966

Journal 84

Point Barrow, Alaska

24 Aug.

A cloudy day, without sun here.

I went with Tom to the Vll. Area, and while he set trap lines 11A and 11B I searched for Carabid beetles under rocks and barrels. I found about 2 boxes. I had caught 23 beetles. I saw caught some Tipula larvae, 7 Prionosera larvae, apparently the first ones of the season, and three long worms, which look like annelids.

In the afternoon I went to the Drum Area behind our laboratory. There I noticed many Chironomus larvae. The birds were feeding on the mud near the stream edges. This is no doubt where the food is, but we should not forget also, that most of the birds are juveniles and have soft beaks which are more suitable for this soft muddy habitat.

Steve left for Fairbanks this afternoon at about 15:30. After his departure Tom and I looked for Carabid beetles underneath oil barrels in the Drum Area below the telephone lines. We caught 27 beetles in 1 hour within half an hour.

After supper I took Tom to Point Barrow to the Vll. Area. Tom came back from trapline 3 and 4 without a single catch. This is strange since I saw quite a bit of lemming sign to-day in the Lake Peter area while I was looking for Carabid beetles. It is possible that the lemmings concentrated near the oil barrels since they like to burrow under them. I saw two lemmings while I was digging barrels. One of them was white and the other was

M. V. V. V. V.
1966

Journal 85

in immersion

5 Aug.

Fog in the morning and early after noon. Rain in the evening.

I stayed in during most of the morning. At about 10:30 Tom came back from his traplines and he reported a hawk in the telephone poles at the FAA Station. We went back and found the bird in the general area. It proved to be an immature Rough legged hawk. Tom fired one shot at the bird and since it looked like ~~he~~ hit the bird we flushed it in the very dense fog. We managed to get lost for a while, but thanks to the garbage I noted along a lake - which I figured to be South of the lake - we got back to the shore.

In the afternoon I wrote some letters and I counted some more large Chironomids. Then at about 15:00 I walked along the shore for an hour, where I only saw Red Phalarope, one Semipal and 8 Glaucous Gulls. The wind came from the NE, which meant that the ice was too far from shore, and consequently there was little bird activity.

26 Aug.

The wind shifted to the SW during the night. The morning was very mild (I walked around without gloves and with my parka open). In the after noon it began to rain, and with few interruptions this continued till the present 12:00.

In the morning I went to the Drum Area to finish some of the work I started there. This involved the job.

Journal 86

The results show a rather even distribution of nests of the Baird Sandpiper (See species account). The most common shorebird seen was the Horned Grebe. There were about 200 birds at one time on the Drum Area.

In the early afternoon I tried to salvage an Arctic Tern skin, which Tom Hunter collected at Meade River. Then at 15:15 Tom and I went out to check a report of someone having seen a "Therion" or sparrow in a prairie area. We went to the prairie but this could really have been anything and as it turned out we did not find such a bird. Then we continued to Elson Lagoon where we walked around on a whale. There were no shore birds there. On the way back I pulled out some nest stakes I placed in that general area this year. Nest stakes are back in the laboratory now.

Today was Friday, a day which in Barrow is traditionally celebrated with fish at noon and steak in the evening and which we also have a Sami in the evening. Today's topic "Early and seasonal variation in island metabolism of the Brown Lemming", given by Dr. Richard Andrews.

27 Aug.

Fog in early morning, clearing toward noon. A little bit of sun shine in the early afternoon followed by fog at 15:15.

In the morning, I checked the insect corn traps - one beetle and several beetle larvae (I guess) got caught. Then I walked over the Drum Area to see up the shorebird situation. The same species were present as yesterday and in about equal numbers.

Mr. J. Beck
1966

Journal 87

except there were less Dowitchers.

In the afternoon I walked along the beach to Duck Camp. Phalaropes, Sanderlings, Glaucous Gulls and Arctic Tern were the species present. At Duck camp was a group of 15 immature Red Backs and a single immature Sanderling. The other ducks were still flying. I saw two groups both of which were shot at by the Eskimos, but no shells were there about 1/2 miles. Several small boys and girls with sling shots were hunting Red Phalaropes along the shore. Their aim is not too accurate but on the other hand the naive target gives them plenty of opportunity and I suspect that more than one is killed this way. A sudden dense fog made an end to my shore bird feeding observations. I got home at 11:5.

Parker came home from his snowmobile catching trip to Tev, in Harrison Bay. He reported having seen Willow Ptarmigan, Gyrfalcon, Pomarine, Merganser, Red Back, Red Phalarope, Snow Owl, Lapland Longspur, as well as Arctic, Yellow-bill and Red-throated Loon, Arctic Tern, Glaucous Gull, Pomarine and Parasitic Jaeger. Hemmings were common, he said. He also saw Arctic Fox and Caribou. A few days ago they caught a Raven.

28 Aug.

A foggy and stormy day with a NE wind.

After breakfast Tom and I went to the Lake Water Area to check a report of muskoxen there having been seen there yesterday. We went as far as the village and across North Creek but did not see any muskoxen.

11/10/60
1960

Journal 28

It is quite possible that Hewell saw the owls, but the presence of many (glaucous) gulls in the Britton Area (They have been there several days) makes me think he may have mistaken gulls for owls. We did see a gyrfalcon on our way back.

Back in the laboratory Tom put the finishing touches to his luggage. After a final internal battle he decided to hang on to the suit he got at Cape Thompson. This suit, a fine specimen indeed, is the only one in the world of "his size" as he calls it. When I asked him to swap anything he ever collected. The suit went into the bottom of a small cardboard box and on top of this, and space largely filled with green wet grass he put Henry's "Arvinak" from Cape Thompson. After having sent several letters and two telegrams to mom and dad, announcing his arrival time, reschedules, possible delays, etc., Thomas finally boarded the RUP, with only one more worry on his mind. He had to send one more telegram from Fairbanks. Goodbye well Thomas.

After Tom's departure I walked home from the airport and on my way I noticed a flock of dark birds on the ocean near shore. I went back to this spot with the scope. The birds - question were Oldsquaws.

Steve did not come home yet, so I assume he was gone to Anchorage to the science Conference like a lot of people here did.

M. Verbeek
1966

Journal 89

29 Aug.

The snow that fell last night remained on the ground all day today. In addition the cold NE wind kept blowing, all is all making field work unpleasant.

In the morning I took care of a shipment of accumulated mail from Berkeley (mostly bills!) and in the early afternoon I took care of the proof of my Ancient Murrelet note in the condor. Hope this is the last I hear of it.

Then at about 14:30 I hiked over the Tundra area toward the S. shore of Honey Gullet Lagoon. Going down was fine with the wind in my back, but coming back was a different matter. Almost in fact all the bird activity was within half a kilometer from camp. Outside that area I saw 5 Steller Eider females and a small gull, which was definitely not a Glaucous Gull, the size of a Mew Gull, with redish legs and a pale colored bill with a black tip. I could not see any black in the wing or anywhere else. The light was not too good and the bird did not let me come very close.

The ornithologist, Jim Parker left tonight and Steve came back from Fairbanks.

30 Aug.

Got up late after a restless night. The weather has not changed since yesterday. We still have the strong NE wind and the snow is still on the ground.

From about 10:00 to 11:00 I walked around Lamikipuk. There were very few birds around. In fact

Miller Creek
1966

Journal 90

I only saw one immature Golden Plover, 1 Marsh Wren, 20+ Red Backs and 1 H. Phalarope. In the snow I saw 2.5 Old Squaw and an equal number of Arctic Terns.

After lunch Steve and I wrapped the bird and mammal skins in paper tubes and when that was done we decided to go into the tundra to pick up the tangle-foot insect traps. However, we could not get the Weasel started so we stayed inside and packed more stuff and in general cleaned the laboratory.

There was a great influx of eider duck migration today. At one time I saw a long drawn out flock of about 500 birds.

31 Aug.

The grey clouds about us produced some more snow today, but at times we had very brief moments of weak sun shine.

In the morning we continued to clean the laboratory. We did the same in the early afternoon. Towards 15:00 Steve and I went by weasel to pick up his tangle-foot insect traps. At Micro-Met I removed three more stakes and took them home. From Micro-Met we drove around Central March to the Sand of Kuxma's pool to pick up more insect traps. Fine snow was falling at the time. Steve collected one Golden Plover immature and one Red Back immature. Golden Plovers were the most common bird around the March followed by Red Backs. We also saw one Pectoral and two Black-bellied Plovers. When they are flying in the air they look like

M. V. L. L. L. L.
1966

Journal 91

ground was frozen at the time. Saw one juvenile
lemmings to-day

1 Sept

A very cold day with partially clearing skies in the afternoon.

In the morning Steve and I did some more packing. In the afternoon I hiked along the shore to about an hour taking pictures of Red phalarope along the beach. There were more birds to-day than there have been recently.

2 Sept

A foggy, cold and windy day. The wind shifted E and we had snow flurries.

I wrote some letters in the morning and then toward 11:00 I guided Nana Buckman around. She is the secretary of the ARH Museum located in Imuvik in the Ploveria delta. In the afternoon I took her to dinner, where the North Sea, which arrived yesterday, was being unloaded.

3 Sept

A somber foggy day with snow flurries and a cold E wind.

In the morning I hiked from ARH along the beach and the road to Traphines ~~to~~ A & B and from there through the tundra to the CRREL ice cellar; from there I crossed Voith Creek and continued along Voith Slough over the hummock S of Honey Bucket lagoon and back to ARH over the Drum Area.

Journal 92

There was a light snow cover but the grass was still visible. There was $\frac{3}{4}$ cm ice on all ponds. Flooded tundra was still rather soft underneath the ice. Of birds there were few. Besides a flock of geese, some of which were White-fronts, there was one Parasitic Jaeger, a few Golden Plovers and Redpolls and a flock of Glaucous Gulls.

In the afternoon I went on the ice train, which went to the boat so I can go from Allen Hamock to visit and take some samples from a freshwater lake there. I took the opportunity to visit the Black Guillemot nest. Besides a few Glaucous Gulls and Arctic Tern, I saw some 500 Sooty Gulls. On the way back the boat went to the pack ice - some 7 miles off shore, where I had hoped to see some alcids. However, the pack ice proved to be rather sterile. I did not see a single bird for a distance of some 5 km.

4 Sept. During the morning I made a trip to the village where the North Star was still being unloaded. The afternoon I spend packing the remainder of my belongings.

5 Sept. Made a trip with Pat Clark to his USGS station, where he gave me a guided tour of his instruments. Very impressive, but I was amazed at the inadequacy of the buildings the instruments are housed in. The air plane was to leave around 10:00 but after several delays we finally departed at 17:00.

4th week
1966

list of bird species seen at Barrow from
3 June to 23 July, from 11 August to 21 August, and
from 24 August to 5 September, 1966. (46+2? species)

Yellow-billed Loon	Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper)
Arctic Loon	Long-billed Dowitcher
Red-throated Loon	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Whistling Swan	Western Sandpiper
Black Brant	Bull-headed Sandpiper
White-fronted Goose	Curlew Sandpiper
Snow Goose	Sanderling
Pintail	Red Phalarope
Oldsquaw	Northern Phalarope
Steller's Eider	Pomarine Jaeger
Common Eider	Parasitic Jaeger
King Eider	Long-tailed Jaeger
Spectacled Eider	Glaucous Gull
Rough-legged Hawk	Sabine's Gull
Gyr Falcon	Arctic Tern
Willow Ptarmigan ?	Black Guillemot
Semipalmated Plover	Short-eared Owl
American Golden Plover	Snowy Owl ?
Black-bellied Plover	Western Wood Pewee
Ruddy Turnstone	Rusty Blackbird
Knot	White-crowned Sparrow
Pectoral Sandpiper	Redpoll
White-rumped Sandpiper	Lapland Longspur
Baird's Sandpiper	Snow Bunting

Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Census Plot Data

Verbeeki, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Census Plot Data

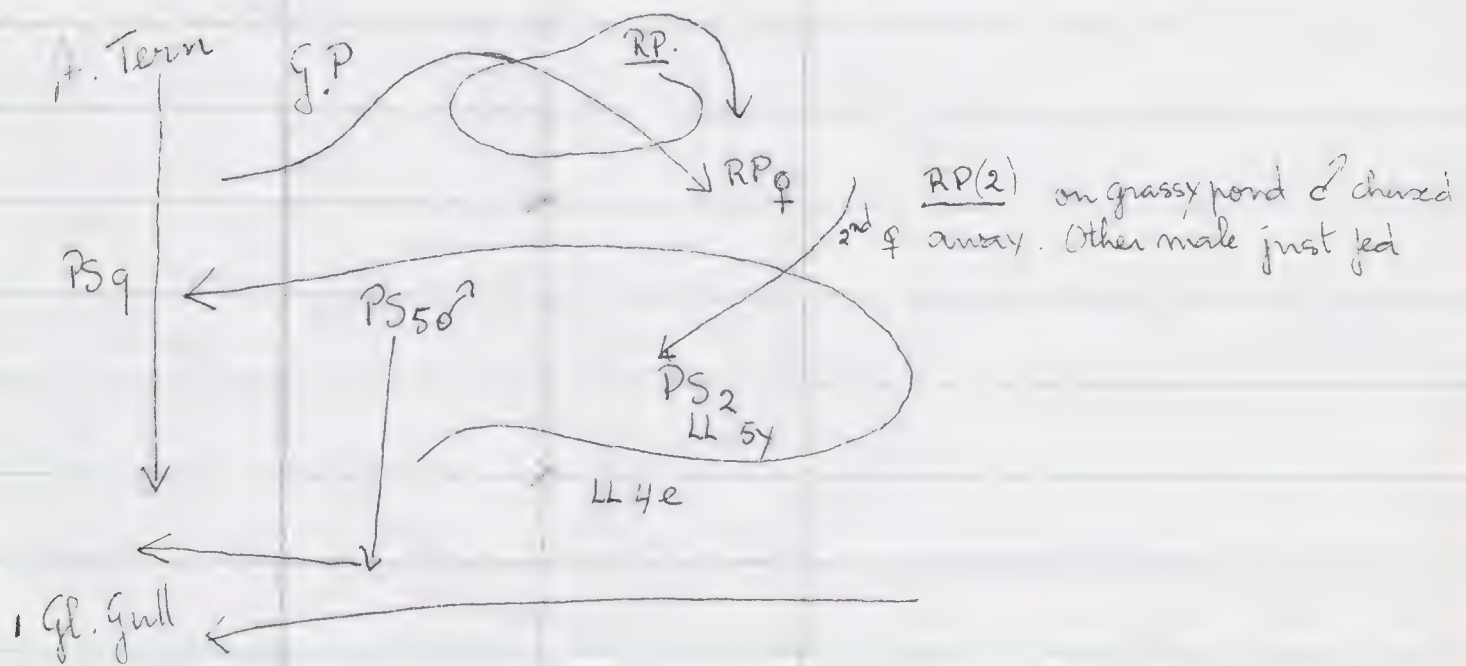
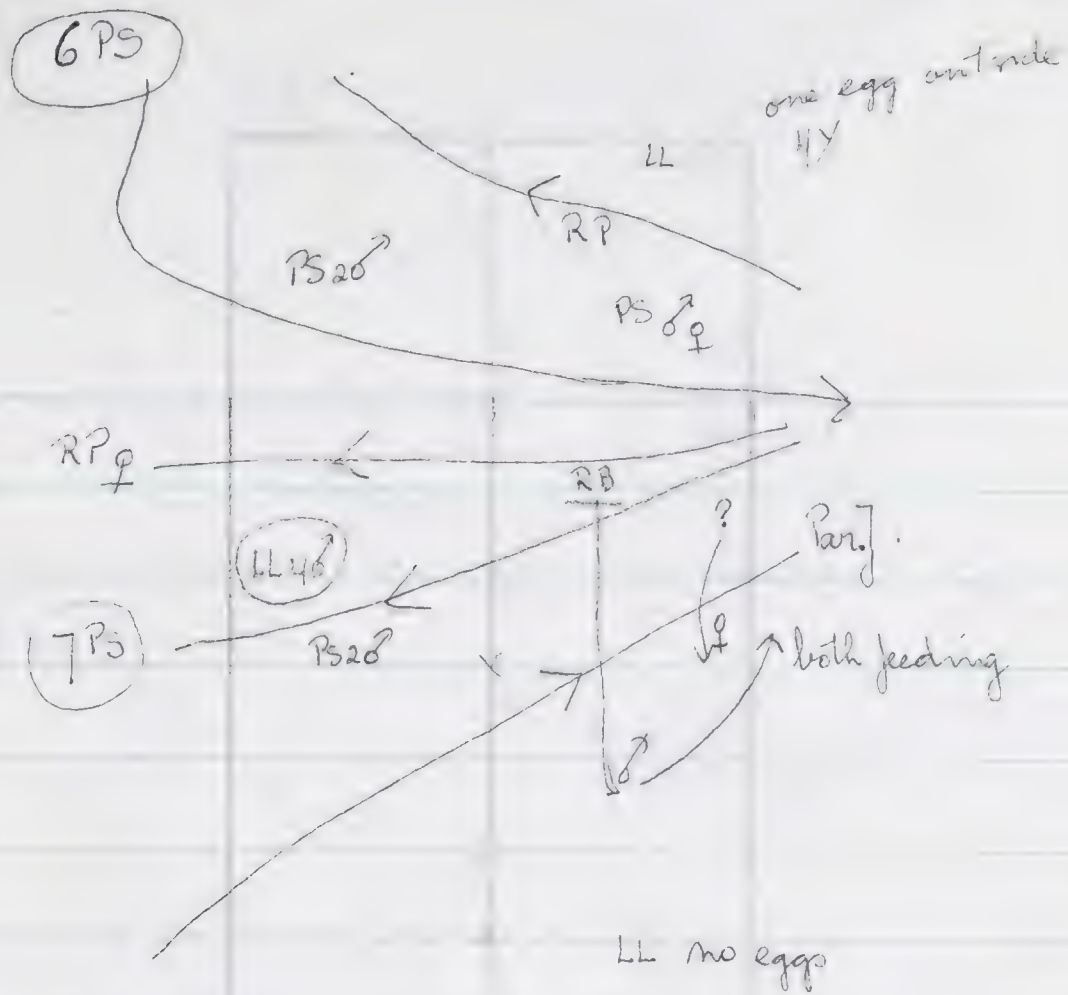
AM Verbeek
1966

Pitelka's census plot data

30 June - 12 August
1966

4 M V week
1966

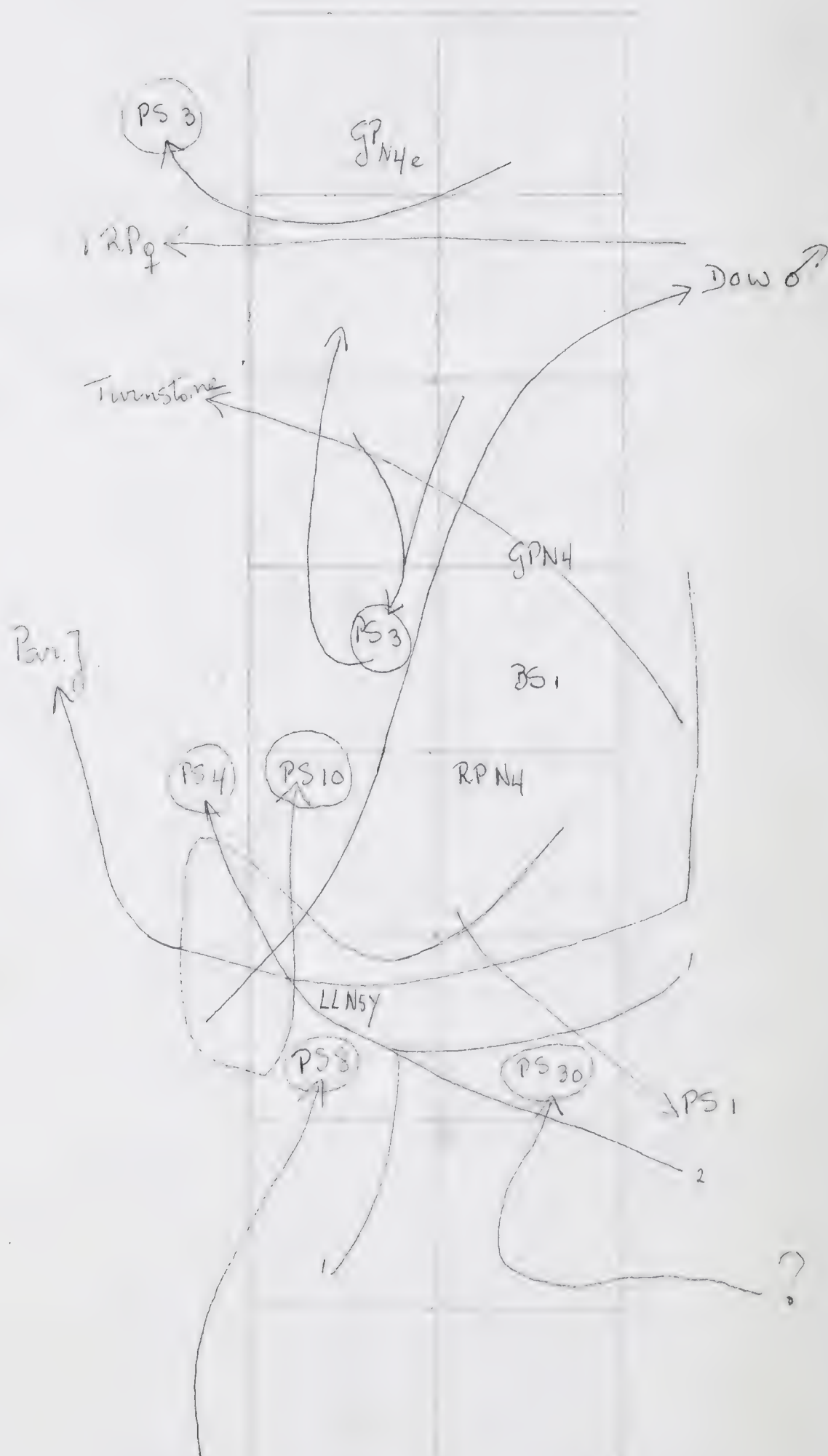
2nd June 1966
10.30 - 11.00



RBN4

Dow 1
PS3

LL N5y
RBN4



then joined by
third, all's
feeding

GP

PS 1

W.R ♂

GP N4c

G. Gull



GP N4

LN1c
RP N4c

LN5Y.

Wind heavy, not seen

GP N4c

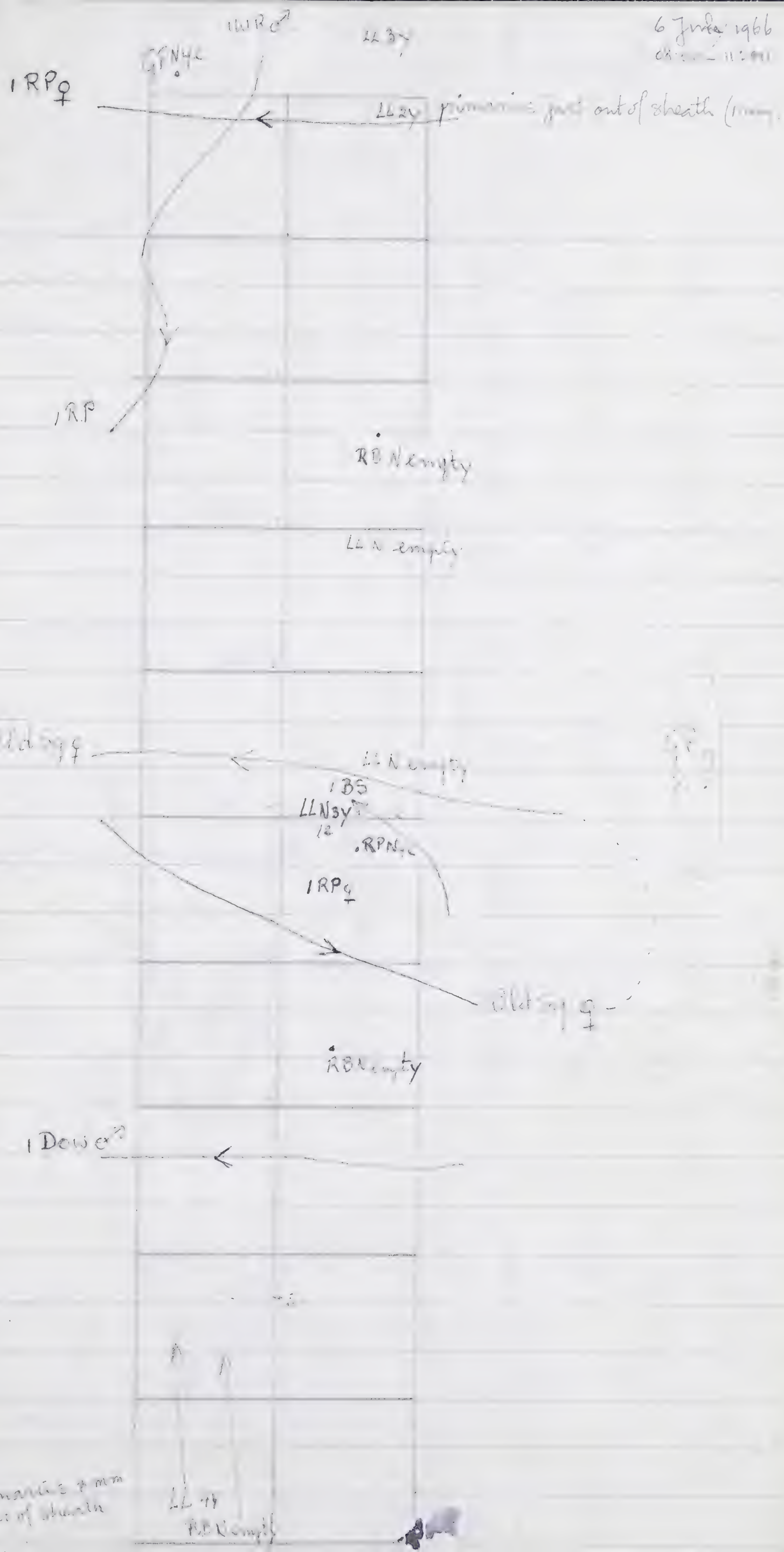
GP N3

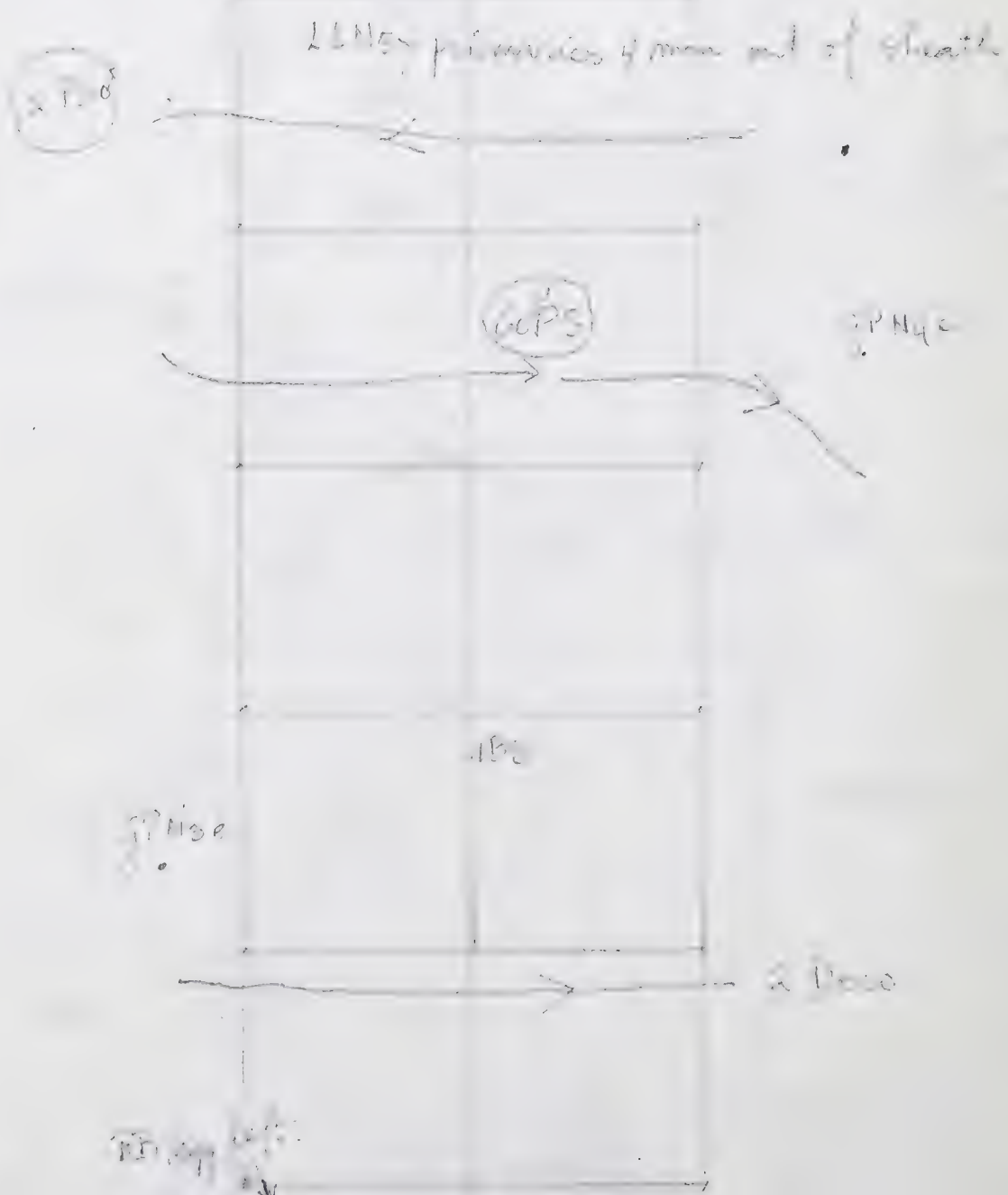
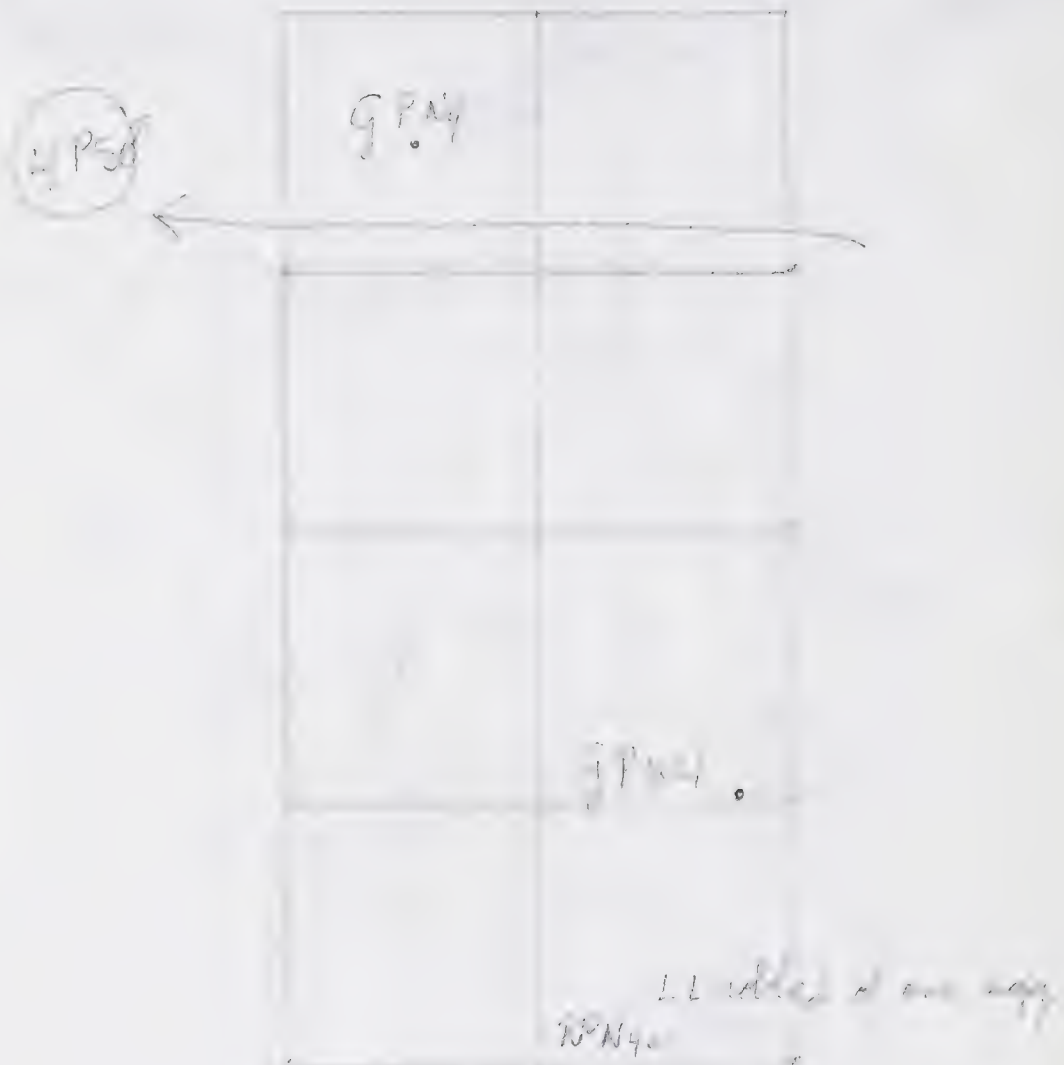
(K3)
GP5

LN4c

A.M. J. J. J. J.
1966

6 June 1966
08:00 - 11:00





Verbeek
1966

RPN 4e (70m from plot)
GPN 2 eggs left

9-7-1966
22 Nemyty - young fledged 09:15-10:45

Look like brown
nesting, also seen
eggs on ground in
sign of incubation.
Nest destroyed.

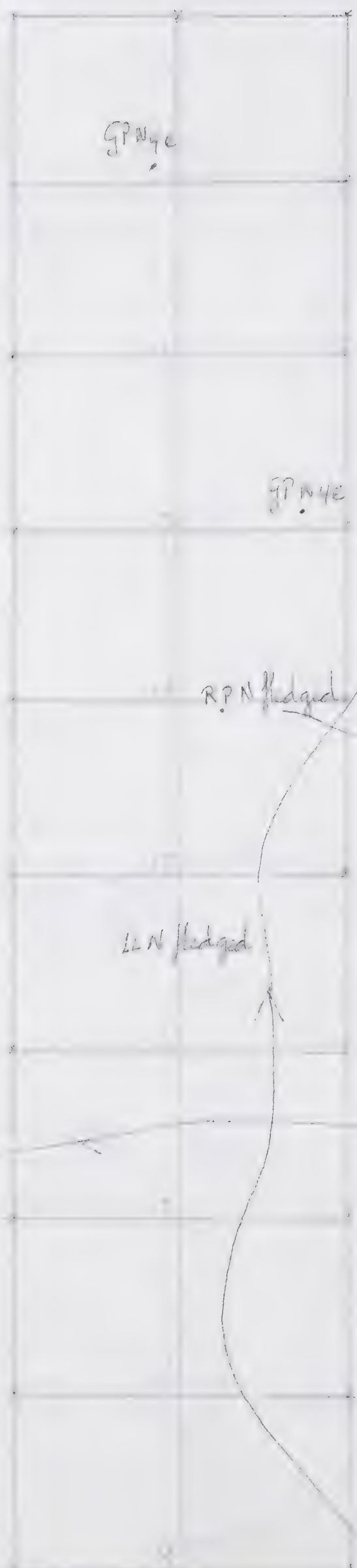
18A

1 Pom J.

22 Nemyty eyes closed (1 egg)
RPN 4e

Dowd

22 Nemyty (not 27)
RPN 4e



GPW4C

GPW4E

RPN fledge

Part 2

(4 in 7 fledge at 14.7)

LLN fledge

14.7

GPW4C

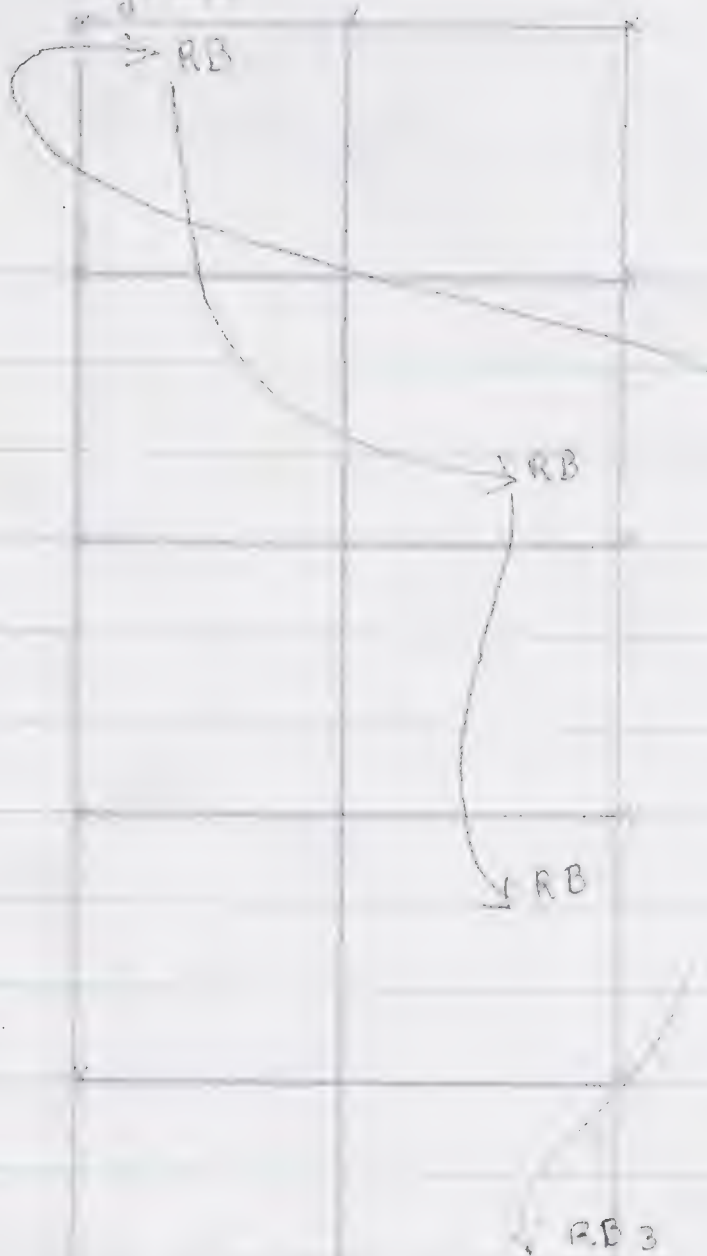
GPW4C

RPN fledge
LL fledge

Verbal:
966

.PfN3e 1y wet
.PfN4e
.GPN3e

12-19-
2.5-10-20



2B5

LLN4y

cyco open

RPN4e

GPN4e

GP.N₄₀ (deserted ?)

GP.N₄₈

RP₁

GP.N₄₀

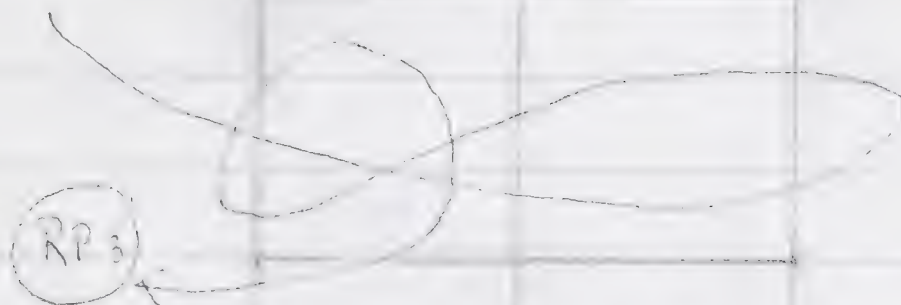
RE SS1

GP

Verbeek
950

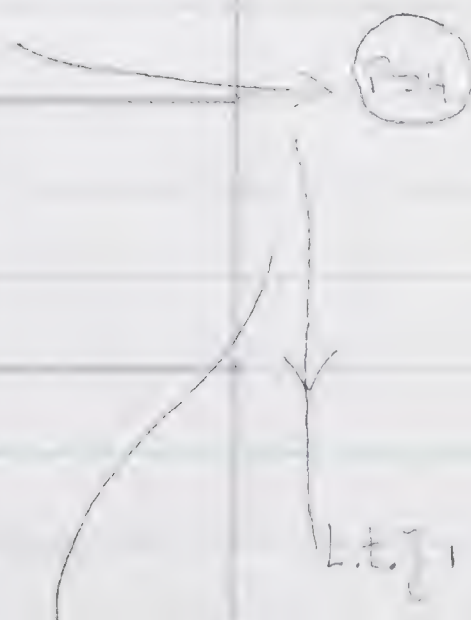
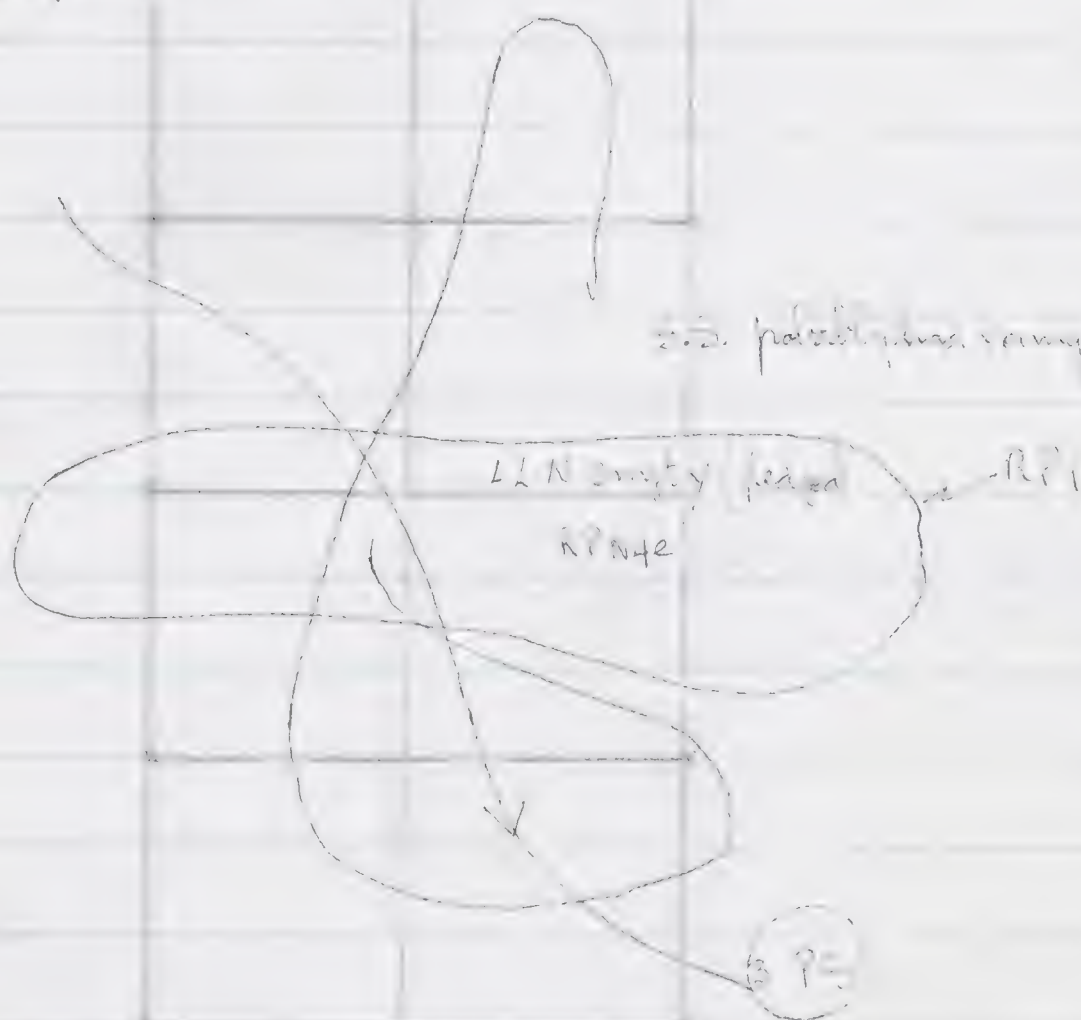
16 July 1966
10:45 - 12:00

(PS25) →
across ditch
PS19
BS1 (acted as if there were
young.)



2nd. probably from young from

L.h. not fledged - evening of
14 July



PS 4
G.P 13

GPN deserted

(Lt 77)

GPN_{4c}

(Lt 72)

GPN_{4c}

Verbaak
966

12 Aug. 1966
13:30 - 14:20



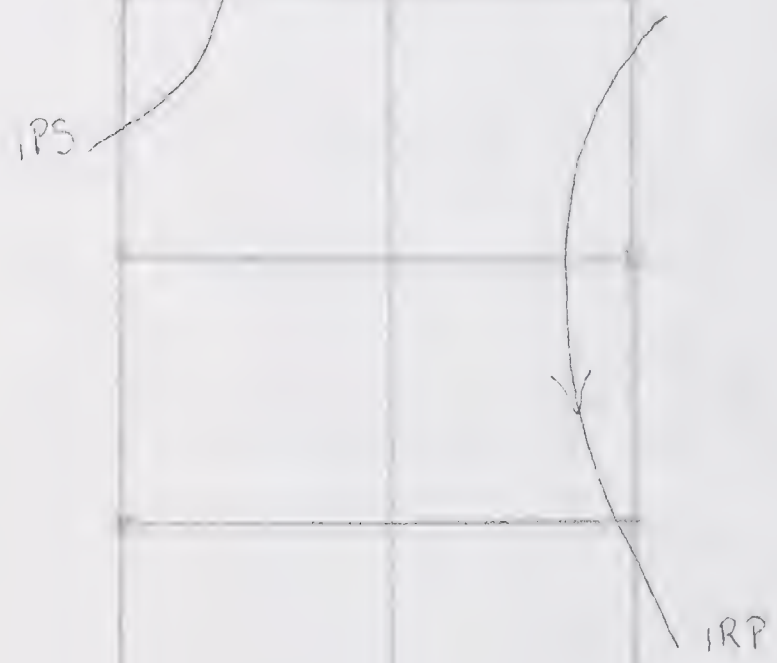
2RP \leftarrow

1PS \leftarrow

2PS

1PS

\searrow 1PS



Verbeek, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Species Accounts

Verbeeki, N. A. M.

1966

Alaska

Species Accounts

AM. J. J. J.
1966

Gavia stellata

21 June

Saw a pair (?) flying over. One of the birds made much noise in the form of duck-like quacks, in a stuttering manner.

29 June

Heard the wailing of two birds on Wohlschlag Slough.

27 July

At Meade River. I saw two birds on a small lake. By laying down in the grass and moving my eye above the grass horizon the birds came quite close, so I could take a telescope shot.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, saw two birds S. of Gas Line Bridge.

AM Barrow
1966

Gavia arctica

- 11 June At about 20:30 two birds were flying along the shore heading NE.
- 16 June There were two birds on Voth Slough and later on the same day one in the same place close to Henry Buckle lagoon.
- 1 July Saw a pair on a pond close to Voth Slough.
- 10 July Saw about 4 birds on way to the lagoon at the end of the day.
- 27 July At Meade River, I noticed several birds, most of them in pairs on small lakes. I have seen no adults with chicks at all.
- 22 Aug At Meade River, Tomi and I saw one adult and one juvenile ($\frac{2}{3}$ the adult in size) on a lake S. of camp. This is the only young I have seen this summer.
- 24 Aug Back at Barrow, there were two birds on Voth Slough.

AM DeGroot
1962

Gavia adamsii

13 June

One single bird flew SW at about 150 m height. With the sun about 15° above the horizon (it was $\pm 22:30$) the yellow bill was clearly visible.

29 July.

At Meade River, I finally had a good look at ^{the} most majestic of all loons. It was fishing on the river, some 4 km downstream from our camp. The bird was fishing the same route from the shore to the middle of the river at a diagonal to the shore, and it did this repeatedly.

current \rightarrow



coming up at the same place each time.

17 Aug.

Back at Barrow. I saw two birds flying over us while Murrel Solomonsen took us in his umiak to the Point.

AM Verbeek
1966

Anser albifrons

9 June

At Honey Bucket lagoon we saw three white-fronted geese on a bare patch of ground. Later on at the W. side of Foot Print lake we saw a flock of seven birds flying overhead in a NE direction.

10 June

While we were on Peltier's plot a flock of 2 white-fronted geese flew over to the E.

15 June

One couple but flew over.

3 Sept.

Between North Creek and Foot Print lake I saw a group of 10 birds, separate from an other flock of some 20 birds which I could not identify because of the distance. All birds settled on the tundra.

in break
1988

Chen hyperborea

8 June

Between South salt lagoon and Honey Bucket lagoon, about 500 m. from the sea shore I noticed one Snow Goose standing on a bare patch. The bird showed the characteristic rusty stain on its head. When I got to close, it stretched its shoulder blades and then moments later it took off. The same bird was probably seen yesterday.

9 June

On our way to Foot Print Lake we saw one Snow Goose in the company of ~~three~~ white-fronted Geese at the mouth of Voth Creek. On our way back there were 4 snow geese in the general area.

12 June

Two Snow Geese flew inland from Elson lagoon along the South shore of Ukyik Slough at 22:30.

20 June.

A flock of 10 Snow Geese flying from the edge of Honey Bucket lagoon at 20:30 and flew East.

Chen hyperborea
is
now
Chen caerulescens
(Snow Goose)
per AOU 1993

W. Verboek
1966

Branta nigricans

- 11 June Over Elson Lagoon. One and two in a group of seven birds, and with another one.
- 13 June Three birds flew over the South end of Henry Glacier.
- 20 June A flock of 4 birds flew across Wohlseh Bay. Though at 06:00 a flock of 11 birds over the Deane Sea. They appeared to settle on the fresh water lake but then flew on.
- 5 July One bird over South Salt Lagoon.
- 15 Aug Eight birds on Ikpuk Slough.
- 26 Aug One bird, possibly wing shot in Elson Lagoon.
- 30 Aug Two birds flying over Ikpuk, etc.

Branta
nigricans
is

Branta bernicla
(Brant)
per AOU 1998

at Verlock
1966

Olor columbianus

6 July

Three birds flying about 1 km off shore over the creek.

Olor columbianus
is now
Cygnus columbianus
(Whistling Swan)
Tundra
per AOU 1998

AM Verbeek
1966

Anas acuta (1)

- 8 June Two males and a female came from the NW over Wohlshlag Slough and wanted to settle on the meadows there. There was some standing water available but my presence scared them off and they continued.
- 10 June About 1 mi S. of Brant Point we saw 5 males fly over and then settle on an inundated farm of meadows.
- 13 June I saw 3 males and later on one pair, as well as several single males.
- 14 June Four males on some water standing on the ice in the center of Clinton Marsh.
- 15 June One pair landed on a marshy meadow on the Drum area.
- 16 June Saw one pair on the Drum area near trapline IX and X. They have been around there for several days now.
- 18 June A flock of some 15 birds flew between Gasline Bridge & the Gas Well.
- 23 June Two birds in the Britton Area.
- 28 June Found a nest with 7 eggs at 20:30 about 100 m. S. of the bridge crossing the water line. The female flushed off the nest as I walked by.
- 30 June Three males flew up from a puddle between the gas line & Gasline Bridge.
- 5 July Several males south of South Salt Lagoon in a flooded meadow.
- 7 July Still 7 eggs in nest found 28 June. Female flushed.
- 17 July Nest found on 28 June has been robbed of its eggs.
- 15 Aug Saw at least 8 birds today, along the east side of Central Marsh and between White & Wohlshlag Slough.
- 17 Aug Two birds on a small pond S. of Honey Bucket Lagoon.

AM Verbeek
1966

Anas acuta 2'

- 20 Aug In the Voth Area I saw first 1 and then later on another
3 birds jumping out of the marshy area.
- 24 Aug One single bird on Voth tangle.
- 25 Aug Three birds along the S. shore of South Salt marsh
- 28 Aug Four birds over the airport

Polystictus fuscatus

13 June

Two pair of these ducks swim around on the tundra pools and water filled gulches which are abundantly available since about yesterday.

16 June

Saw one pair in the Britton Area

17 June

One pair at S. end of Honey Bucket lagoon in some puddles.

21 June

A female and two males in a puddle between Jack Bridge and Imikpuuk lake at 09:00

23 June

A pair on a puddle in the S.E. corner of Honey Bucket

25 June

One male E. of Imikpuuk lake and another single male on a small lake W. of Elson lagoon.

26 June

One pair S.E. of Honey Bucket lake

30 June

One ♂ and one ♀ on the tundra lake and one other male near the hummocks on the S.E. corner of Honey Bucket.

1 July

Two males on a pond \pm 500 m below Wohlschlag slough. One male was obviously in resistance as he kept preening the other. Both birds went thru a head-up display, in which the head is thrown up, exposing the black area under the bill and neck. Finally the pursued male flew away.

5 July

Saw one pair S. of South Salt lagoon, seems rather late in the season to see a pair. The male that hung around the hummocks S.E. of Honey Bucket has been gone since the 5 of July.

8 July

Four males feeding on Nunivak slough.

13 July

A flock of 11; 2 ♂ Steller's Eiders over Honey Bucket at 1:15

21 July

Steve and I saw a ♀ with 5 blackish young in a series of small lakes in the Voth Slough Area.

24 July

~~One pair on a small lake E. of the Honey Bucket lake.~~

Amherst
1966

Polystictus taylori (cf)

26 Aug

Saw 5 females in small puddle along the road to the Beach Bridge. The males were very tame.

29 Aug

There were 5 females stood along a small pond in the Drum Run. I walked to within 10m from them before they flew away, to land again nearby.

1 Sept

Twelve birds just off shore of RR.

AM Verbeek
1966

Somateria arctica

10 June

Probably first of these birds seen over the W. shore of
Elson Lagoon at 17:00

12 June

Saw one pair on the tundra at the village garbage dump

27 July

At Muddy River 7/8 grown W of same

15 Aug

At Barrow we saw a female with 5 about 3/4 grown
chicks walking across the tundra.

DAM. Verbeek
1966

Somateria spectabilis (1)

June 3

The whole day long I have seen large flocks of eiders, flying rapidly and closely over land and the frozen sea. Steve picked one up, last night. The beast apparently flew against a telephone wire and broke a wing. This seems to happen more often here.

June 4

There were few King Eiders to-day. I only noticed two flocks flying north and two flocks flying south. One of the latter consisted of two females and about 25 males. Yesterday we saw a string of 9 males flying south. Apparently these males are finished with the breeding season and are heading south again.

June 5.

On the several occasions that I was out in the field today then I only saw one string of eiders flying north ($\pm 21:00$) and a single male flying west at the same time.

June 6.

One flight of 20 birds moved south, flying low over land in a dense fog at about 10:30.

7 June

No eiders seen to-day

8 June

Around 2200. a flock of ± 40 birds flew along the coast heading NE, flying close over the pack ice.

9 June

While we were out on the shore of Foot Print lake we saw a long line of eiders fly northward. They flew very close over land. There must have been at least 50-60 birds in the flock.

10 June

Six birds (2 σ , 4 f) flew overhead heading north. In the evening 21:00 a string of some 100 birds flew north along the coast.

11 June

Several large flocks, over a 100 birds each moved along the coast

WAM Verbeek
1966

Somateria mollissima (2)

in a general Northward direction. Some days ago I thought we had seen the tail end of migration. Apparently the bad weather of the last few days slowed things down. Saw one flock of 70's, 79 at close range.

13 June

One pair flew low over the pool behind the garage dump.

15 June

One flock of 10 birds flew low over the same dump.

30 June

One pair on Beth Slough.

10 July

The first flocks are coming back from the breeding grounds and were being welcomed by a range of artillery of fire from the village. The birds started coming over pool about 19:00 as we drove back from the Pond. I saw many they were flying in the afternoon too.

Somateria mollissima

11 June

A flock of 50⁺, 2⁺ flew at about 150 yards height - point of
me when I was at Honey Bucket harpoon. In the afternoon
two flocks, one of some 60-75 birds flew over Elson harpoon
and back.

20 June

Two males, two females flew low over Honey Bucket head in
W.

25 June

One pair flew over Holmes Mass., heading East.

15 July

Saw 3 birds in a flock of \pm 75 King Eiders.

M. J. J. J.
1966

Clangula hyemalis

June 5 At 21:00 I saw 3♂, 3♀ flying westward over the peninsula.
Steve says he saw a couple of them yesterday.

9 June One male (?) Old Squaw flew over us as we stood on the shore west of Camp. A few minutes later (22:00) a pair flew over heading N.

11 June Four Old Squaws flew over, heading north at ± 09:15. Later on we saw two large flocks - 50 or more birds and we heard some noise but did not see them. Because of the fog.

13 June Several pairs of Old Squaws (3) swam on the puddles which are now abundantly available after the spring melt.

16 June Several flocks of some 10-20 birds heading north at 21:00. When some 5 birds flew over our head at dusk and flew, making much noise with their wings as they flitted over and under some telephone wires.

21 June Heard and saw a single male calling from above at dusk at 00:30.

8 July Saw a group of 2 males, 2 females on the beach at dusk.

A flight of 11 birds over the beach this morning.

9 July A flight of 25 birds over the beach at 17:00.

13 July A flight of 22♂ and 1♀ over the beach at 19:15.

20 July Paul de Benedictis and Tom Guster found a nest with seven young (± 1 day old) in the Lake Ester area.

27 July At Meade River, on a small pond I saw 22 adult ♀♀ and ± 40 small chicks, which were quite actively diving for food.

There were also 7♀ Sturnella birds, 2 Red-throats, 1 Arctic Loon

Clangula hyemalis (2)

11 Aug.

Five females on North Meadow Lake.

17 Aug.

We saw a large group, + 75-100 birds inside Elson Lagoon near Point Barrow.

20 Aug.

Three females and two males on Honey Bucket Lagoon

24 Aug.

A loose group of 11 birds on Imikpuk at 20:00.

25 Aug.

10 birds on Imikpuk and 10 birds on South Salt Lagoon

26 Aug.

In the late afternoon I counted 46 birds on Imikpuk

3 Sept.

The most common off-shore duck at present. I saw 3 flocks of 30-50 birds.

Verwek
1966

Buteo lagopus

25 August. Tom Custer came back from his trap line at about 11:00 and he reported having seen a hawk on a telephone pole near the TAA station. I went out with him and I identified the bird as a juvenile Sharp-shinned Hawk. It was in dark phase immature. On top of the bird was a missing, possibly a result of having been shot at. Tom tried to shoot the bird but the distance he was at was not near enough. We pursued the bird in the Britton Area but we lost it in the dense fog.

Tom says he saw the same bird last night when he checked his trapline in the Holt Area.

M. V. Decker
1966

Larus argentatus

20 Aug

In the Button River Tom Ciesler and I noticed a gray
bird sitting on a mound. With the unaided eye I thought
it < to be an owl I know, but when I looked through the
scope the bird turned out to be a gyrfalcon. When we tried
to get closer the bird flew and soon caught up with a
flock of Glaucous Gulls, at one of which he made a pass.
He then continued flying low over the ground for some
distance after which I lost him in the fog. Tom thought it
to be the Ring-billed Gull he saw a few days ago, but
the gray color and the fact that it was a predator argued
as well as the typical falcon like flight close to the ground
made me certain that it was a gyrfalcon.

N. J. Beck
1966

Lagopus lagopus.

22 July.

At Meade River I saw a hen with 4 chicks walking in the tall grasses along the river bank. The young were able to fly, but only resorted to this when pressed, and even then they only flew a few meters.

26 July

Saw a hen with a brood of 15 chicks among the willows along the river. When disturbed 12 of the chicks flew across the river and one landed in a shallow puddle along the shore. I picked this bird up and put him down among the willows.

2 August

While we went up river to the boat. Tule, the eskimo dog running along shore put up one brood of one adult and 4 chicks, and one brood of 2 adults and 3 chicks. The adults barely flew ahead of the dog and lead him away from the young. The white in their plumage has obvious distraction value.

22 Aug

The dog chased up two family groups, one among the willows along the river and the other one on a polygon ridge in the tundra, about 750 m inland from the river.

26 Aug.

Some fellow from the Jew site called the ARH. Office that he saw "4 *Phalaropus* in a pond or a stream, 500 yards from the site - the direction of the pond well. I figured this to be the Beach Bridge area. We went out to check the report but we found no *Phalaropus*.

Squaterola squaterola
is now

Pluvialis squatarola
(Black-bellied Plover)
per AOU 1998

A M Verbeek
1966

Squatarola squatarola ?

- 1 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh. at 12:00
- 3 July. One single bird feeding in Central Marsh. at 15:00
- 17 July. Two birds in full plumage at. of South Meadow Lake
- 23 July. At Merde River I noticed several pairs on the polygon ridge. It looked like they had not molted as much as the Golden Plovers, but all of the pairs I saw behaved as if they had chicks nearby.
- 26 July. The birds around here seem to be very much concerned with chicks yet. I have not seen any concentrations of adults.
- 28 July. The more familiar I become with the various displays of the shorebirds around Inuvik and Merde River, the more convinced I become that if a bird is superficially similar to another species - Baird Sandpiper - White-rumped Sandpiper (similar except for the white rump) and Golden Plover - Black-bellied Plover (most striking difference is the size and the white upper tail in the latter) then those features which are dissimilar are being used in various displays. In its distraction display around the nest the Golden Plover deflects the tail and beats the spread wings on the ground (see also description of display in entry of 30 June). In the Black-bellied Plover the wings are spread too and beat on the ground but the tail, instead of being deflected, is held out and spread, looking for all intents of the white upper surface. This makes the bird much more conspicuous.

H. Verbeek
1960

Squatarola squatarola 21

12 Aug

One bird in Holmes Morass E of Pitelka's Plot

31 Aug

One adult and one immature fed in the disturbed area
(cattle tracks) in Central Marsh.

DAM Verbeek
1966

Pluvialis dominica (1)

June 3

We saw two males, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of km. from each other feeding on the exposed patches of tundra. One of them, when passed by our approach flew up and went into the slow-wing-beat flight display which goes accompanied by a single repeated call.

June 4

Saw no Golden plovers today.

June 5

No plover's today.

June 6

Between 09:00 and 11:00 we saw only one plover feeding on an exposed area.

8 June

Saw two Golden Plovers today on the N. shore of Wohlschlag Slough. They are difficult to approach. A third bird flew over Pitelka's plot late in the afternoon. This bird was displaying, flying with slow wing beats and making the single repeated call.

9 June

Two Golden Plovers on ~~E~~ E shore of Honey Bucket lagoon.

In their feeding behavior they walk around in short burst taking some step and then standing still. Sometimes they will then peck at something, at other times they walk on for a few steps. It almost seems that they either feed by visual clues or perhaps they hear. They do not turn their heads sideways as robins do, however. I think visual clues are the most important.

10 June

One bird on a small snow-free patch in the middle of Central Marsh.

14 June

Noticed two birds halfway in the act of copulation on east side of Pitelka's Plot. When the male dismounted he flew up in a half circle and landed some 30 meters behind the female. The female did not start preening but fed instead.

AM Lander
1966

Phaethon dominica (2)

18 June

On our way back from the lagoon a female Phoebe flew up some 30 m. ahead of us. She had a nest with three eggs, handsomely colored and marked, on top of a mound, the surface of which consisted of broken clumps of grass. (Nest #1).

20 June

Copulation took place at least twice between Beach Ridge and Imukpuk Lake.

21 June

Observed one copulation along E. of Little's Lagoon and in other one along Elson Lagoon at 5:00:00 and 01:45 respectively. Copulation in these species seems to rather not and dry occupation, hardly worthwhile to fly all the way from Hawaii on. In one case, the male hops on and keep flapping his wings. After the transfer of sperm he flies off and lands some 25 m. or farther away from the lagoon. The female remains where she is and does not appear to do anything for a while. In one case she ruffled her feathers about 2 minutes after copulation took place. Since in all these cases I have observed copulation at some distance, I may have missed subtle behavioral aspects and any sounds.

In one case, this morning, when the male landed after copulation, I saw him shake on foot, a small bird.

24 June

Golden Plovers are still moving in it seems. Several times today at Elson Lagoon I saw birds chase each other. Also at times three birds would feed near each other, which then seemed a little would lead to an other chase. Steve observed copulation.

Found a new nest #3 W. of Elson Lagoon about 250 m. from shore. The nest had 4 eggs, one of which was quite different in color.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Pluvialis dominica (3)

27 June

Found one more nest, 4 eggs (#4) at the Mouth of Voth Slough. Took telephoto picture of the male.

South of Imikpink I must have been very close to a nest, although the situation was strange. There was only a male bird around, unless the female was nearby and I never saw her as she remained on the nest. The male ran in front of me and went thru a distraction display stumbling at times and slowly flapping his wings. At times he would remain in one spot and slowly flap his wings while his body appeared to be prostrate on the ground. Never saw a male do this before. Usually the female feigns injury. I wonder whether the slow wing beat in this case is borrowed from the slow wing beat flight display of the male, which somehow got diverted into a distraction display for a nest which as far as I now was not around the spot where the bird was performing. When I withdrew from the spot the male flew to the Beach Bridge some 700 m. away. Again, he was all alone, during this flight.

Saw the ♀ of Nest #4 give chase to a Red-back near the nest of the flower. This occurred when the female returned to the nest after I flushed her. In the absence of the flower, the Redback ^{had} ventured near the nest.

29 June

On two different occasions today I noticed two Golden Plovers scratch their heads by bringing the leg over the wing.

Pitelka and I found two more nests (#6, 7) each with 4 eggs on his census plot. Later in the afternoon I found one more nest (#8) with 4 eggs, across the road from AACs.

WAM Verbeek
1966

Pluvialis dominica (4)

Some flocks do not seem to breed at all. Saw one such bird, feeding by himself behind ATCS. I flushed him twice and he was obviously an unattached bird.

30 June

Noticed a flock of 5 birds standing quietly in the meadow S of Henry's Quilt.

Distraction display. The female faces me, in which position the black and white breast pattern becomes very conspicuous.



When the wings were spread the fully extended so that the individual primaries were separated from each other at the tip. The wing tips are struck against the ground.

1 July

Saw more nest # 9 (3 eggs) on the S.W. side of Pitelka's Plot in Central Marsh.

3 July

New nest # 11 (4 eggs) to the N. of 75 plot.

Also saw a group of about 10 of these same birds on the plot. These are apparently non-breeding birds that are not aggressive to the nests and seem to be as aggressive against territorial males.

5 July

New nest # 12 with 4 eggs N.E. of U.S.C.I.G.S.

In the same area I saw a flock of 7 birds.

When the female of an other pair I was watching returned to her nest I saw another bird chase her off, in wing, a longspur (ex?) who had come in close to the nest. The chase went on some 50 m.

6 July

Noticed one flock of 2 birds on the Miller area.

8 July

New nest # 13 (4 eggs) W. of North Meadow Lake

At Nimmivak Slough, on the beach right below the nest and also took some photographs of the birds on the nest.

14th week
1960

Pluvialis dominica (5)

11 July. New nest (#14) with 5 (five) eggs on a raised polygon to the S of Steven's live plot S. of Honey Bucket.

Noticed a flock of 6 birds on the Beach Ridge at 15.00

Found new nest (#15) with 4 eggs on the S end of Gas Line Ridge (21:45).

14 July Steve and I found a nest, about 10 m. off the wind of line X. There were only two egg shells left, and in both cases the pointed half of the egg shell. The eggs were fresh, as the albumen was still in liquid form.

15 July. Nest #1 had two downies in the nest (one still a little wet on the back) and I found one downy about 3 m from the nest. Did not find the fourth one. This is the only nest found before the clutch was complete. The fourth egg was found 19 June and thus the incubation period is about 26 (27 days).

Nest #2 had hatched


Nest #14 - still 5 eggs.

16 July. Saw a flock of 13 on the E. side of P's plot.

#8 - one wet young, 2 eggs pipped, one not pipped.

The plovers are molting "badly" and have lost their sharp contrasting features.

18 July A flock of 16 birds S. of Honey Bucket

20 July Nest #14 still 5 eggs. The eggs are arranged thus 
The fifth egg must be located under the tail or under the lower part of the neck. In both places it cannot receive much heat.

21 July A flock of 11 birds over Hot Springs, Devered Bay, on T.H.

23 July At Meade River I saw a single bird with one large chick, which did not resort to hiding when we approached, but

Pluvialis dominica (6)

instead ran ahead of us. The chick still showed yellowish down on its back.

There seem to be fewer Golden Plovers than Black-bellied Plovers around.

26 July I have not seen any flocks of Golden Plovers, which I noticed several times in Barrow.

30 July There are very few G.P. left.

5 Aug I saw only one G.P. during a 3 km hike W of camp.

11 Aug Back at Barrow, I checked the 3 egg Golden Plover nest and I found two of the eggs had not hatched. I had expected that one would not hatch, but it seems that possibly two eggs are only partly incubated.

Saw a group of 4 fledglings; still with some down on the crown of the head. They were close together and may have been nest mates. There were no adults around them.

On the N side of Gasline Ridge I heard one adult, the only one heard today.

17 Aug Took the two remaining eggs out of Nest #14 and checked them at home. One had a fully developed embryo, which may have died on hatching or possibly the adult did not stick around long enough. The other had a small embryo in early state of development.

22 Aug At Meade River. I saw one bird bathing itself on the edge of the River.

26 Aug Two immatures on the drum area

30 Aug One immature along the shore of Imukpuk between the lake and the DEW line site

31 Aug In Central Marsh, along the weasel road I counted 26

riverbank
1966

Pluvialis dominica (7)

immatures. They were the most conspicuous species in Central Marsh.

3 Sept

Saw one bird (immature) at the head of Little Creek and later on I saw a flock of 7 birds S. of Homer Bucket Lagoon.

M. J. J. J.
1966

Anaradrius semipalmatus

- 25 June One bird seen at 23:15 between Honey Bracket and South Salt lagoon
- 26 June Saw one bird, probably the same as yesterday, near the F.A.A. station.

AM Verbeek
1966

Arenaria interpres (1)

June 3

Among a flock of Glaucous gulls there were some 12 Ruddy turnstones. There is as yet not much indication of pair formation, although you do not see birds together as the sanderling at present. They are a noisy bird at present. There are two west of our camp; maybe they will nest there.

June 4.

Three birds on the sandy disturbed shore West of camp.

June 5

Ruddy turnstones are still present - a small group (± 7) west of our camp.

6 June

There were 3 pairs of Ruddy Turnstones and one single male on the beach west of our camp. They were very much engaged in territorial display with one bird approaching the other with a hunched back, which is probably brought about by his raising the feathers of the lower neck and upper back. After such an approach the bird which is being approached usually flies off and is then pursued by the attacker or defender.

8 June

Widely spaced I saw several Ruddy Turnstones on the tundra to-day. Around Honey Bucket lagoon I saw two single birds. North of Wohlschlag slough there were two pairs. This species feeds on the tundra by sticking the bill in the ground and then flicking pieces of mud etc. sideways.

10 June

Found the first nest of the season, with two green eggs in it. The nest was not more than a scrape with some bits of grass in it. The whole was placed on a large frost boil, so that there was rather little vegetation around. The birds were at around.

Arremonops baileyi (L)

14 June

Steve and I went to Elson hagoon to check the Turnstone nest I found on 10 June. The clutch was completed. In addition we found two more nests. All three nests are within 150 m and two nests are 50 m apart.



The habitat is a series of polygons surrounded by flat land. The males use the top of the polygons as their nests. Between nest two and three there is a small hole which may account for the distance between these nests. We checked the # of pairs and it looks like we found all nest on that area. One possible reason for the closeness of the nests and thus the small size of the territories is the fact that the area surrounded was found for a long time. With the birds being physically ready they use what was available.

15 June

Tried once more to find the nests but did not succeed.

A Parasitic Jaeger flew over and was being chased by five birds, suggesting that I am dealing with 3 pairs.

21 June

The Turnstones at Elson hagoon are still incubating.

The males repeatedly chased off approaching Jaegers - Parasitic and long tailed. They fly and chase the intruder when the latter is at some 1/4 of a mile away and continue to harass it till the poor bird is an equal distance flying away from the nest. It looks like the shore birds do not fear the jaegers.

23 June

Found a nest with 4 eggs in the polygons in the SE corner of Horne, Brackett hagoon. The only way to find these nests is to get close to the general area before the male has a chance to

AM Vireo Creek
1966

Arremonia interpres (2)

betray your presence to the female on the nest.

This would be an interesting species to study, but a very difficult one. In a close gray as on the W side of Horny, bucket hedges they are almost impossible to approach. Tried again to find one of the nests on this area and failed for the second time.

25 June

Tried again to find the Turnstones at South Salt lagoon. I have the impression that at least one pair has deserted the area. It is difficult to be sure, because the birds which gather you when you walk over the area could come from some distance away, giving you the impression you are dealing with birds of the immediate area. There are now one, possibly two pairs. At one point I was scolded by two males and a female. I think I now know the general area of one nest.

7 July

Nest #4 had hatched yet.

8 July

Nest #4 had hatched yet at 10:00

11 July

Nest #4 had one well along at 09:00 and two pipped eggs. The 4th egg was not pipped.

Gardner Ridge had probably only one pair of turnstones this season. I only saw the one pair there.

12 July

Nest #4 had three young - the nest had one outside, about 6 am. When I returned to the nest an hour later two young were out the nest about 100 m away. It sat near the nest, trying to get pictures of the excited adult ♂, and one of the young entered the nest to feed back to the nest. It was raining hard and all young were making distress calls. When I stopped to the other side of the nest, the young that crawled to the nest earlier now crawled in.

M. Vanhook
1966

Alcedo interpres (4)

direction... as did another bird which was still in the nest. I
looked like they moved in response to a large moving object (myself).
Found a partial egg shell about 112 m from the nest.

13 July

One dead young in the nest. And two young were taken
from the nest. Collected the dead young.

14 July

Tom caught one of the young of nest 4 on his way to-day.

26 July

At Meade River I saw one bird holding a bee, as I
walked along the shore of a large lake about 2 km S of
camp.

30 July

One bird over our camp to-day.

4 Aug.

One bird along the river bank 3 km N of camp.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, I did not see any *Alcedo* to-day.

13 Aug.

One juvenile S. of North Meadow Lake.

17 Aug.

There were 4 birds along the ocean shore W of the airport
and I saw three more birds near the Point (Duck Camp).

21 Aug.

One bird on the Drum Area.

25 Aug.

One bird along the S. shore of South Salt Lagoon.

27 Aug.

There were 15 birds feeding on the gravelly shore of a pond
S. of the Nasa Site.

Calidris canutus

37. 11. 11.

Two birds fed in a saturated grassy meadow. I could only get to about 100 m. from them and they would fly away. Apparently, two birds were present in this general vicinity last year.

15 7 0000

When I got to the stream, I put behind me a bushy
I heard a sound which I could not identify. About an hour
later the same sound came from over head, and it appeared
to be made by the bird, whose form I was endeavoring to identify.
The sound fell at about 100 or 150 yards up the bank,
following the female; I pointed it twice with my sword
stick, but she made no answer, giving this gesture;
the male repeatedly made the following song:

(caw) cee (caw) coo cee coo coo.

coo coo coo

The ring appeared as a faint curve  and was uttered (in one word) at the same time.

At times I was informed by Vincent, Vincent's sister, that she believed in a flat earth and no sun.

16 pages

A single female feeding along with the rook in the woods
at the Britton River

13. v. v. v.

Found a single bone, probably a mule, passing along the
road. Met you from where I wanted to go to the North
side. It probably means this bone rather than it called it "Trotter".

AM Serengeti
1966

Colinus senegalensis (2)

call and the roo-ee song

20 June

Noticed a single bird feeding at 20:45 in the Drum Area. At one point a Brindbill got too close to the Knot and the latter made a few steps towards the bird in an aggressive way. After about 10 minutes observation the bird flew away and when I followed him I noticed there was a second bird in the air. They both took off.

23 June

Saw one bird about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile by the Voth slough (from its mouth) feeding in company of two Golden Plovers.

1 July

Two birds, calling knot-knot, flying over Drum Area and landing there at 21:30, across from Telephone pole 22.

13 July

Found one bird in attendance of four small downy young at 20:21 on the Drum Area near the gas line about 100m. N. of the point where it decides to go to the Dew line Site. When I returned 20 minutes later the young had moved ± 30 m. Took Tom Custer out to verify the record and also took 10 pictures of the adult and downies. After a cup of tea I went back again and collected one downy at 22:30. The downies had moved some 45 m from where I left them after our photography.

Looking back over my notes, it looks like I saw the bird in the same place on 19 June. Strange I did not see a knot between 1 July and today. Characterized the spot where I saw the young on my three observation times.

m 485 10P 1 2/4 3/2

m 486 10P 1p 10 3/4 1/1

m 487 10P 1c 10 2/4 3/2

Calidris canutus (3)

When I was around the young the female called the Knot-Knot distress call, and in response to the discomfort peeps of the young she made chucking noises, very soft and somewhat reminiscent of a chicken. She brooded the young by holding one under each wing and two under the chest. The young moved a head joint, so that their heads could stick out.

There was only one adult with the chick and no other adult to be seen anywhere. When I walked away I heard the ooo eee call, apparently given by the bird in attendance of the chick. If this is true, the male was in attendance of the young, since this is a call given by the male (see 15 June).

14 July

Steve and I went to the Drum Area and found the Knot + 3 chicks about 50 S. of the Samterling nest. We took some more pictures. I again heard the bird making the male type call.

I prepared the skin of the young young birds. I found a yellow yolky material inside the bird, indicating that it had only recently hatched.

15 July

Found the Knot (only one adult) with his three young on the S. side of Honey Bracket, roughly 800-900 m from where I found them 13 July. Characterized the spot:

499 3P 1P u 3A 1, c.

As I walked away from the chicks the adult walked in front of me, calling knot-knot, occasionally flying to keep ahead of me. When I was about 25 m away from the young he began the typical Calidris crunched walk, accompanied by squalls.

I returned to the chicks, to see whether he would repeat this.

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris canutus (4)

behavior sequence. Again, when I walked away from the chicks, the adult walked in front of me calling Knot-knot, and then walking went over into a crouched walk + squeaking when I was ~ 25 m from the young. He kept it up for some 150 m and then flew back to the chicks.

The breast feathers of the adult look very mottled indicating that he is molting.

16 July

Found the Knot back between the shore of Honey Bucket and Stephen's hive Plot, about 100 m from where they were yesterday. Characterized area.

502 21 f w 7/8 A 3/2.

18 July

The Knots had moved to the mouth of Voth Slough, ~ 500 m from where I saw the last. I only saw one chick with the adult.

19 July

Heard the Knot in the area where Steve and I saw them on 14 July. This means they moved from the Voth Slough area to near the Sanderling nest in one day, roughly 1000 m. This seems like a long distance. Steve saw the adult but did not search for the chick(s?). He thought the adult behaved as if he had chicks.

20 July

Walked the Boggyos along the E and S shore of Honey Bucket and did not hear the Knot. If the bird had only one chick left on 18 July, it might be that he lost that chick and that when Steve saw the adult yesterday, the bird was without chick(s?), hence the long distance.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris alba (1)

- June 4 Along the beach, W of the camp there were 9 birds at 23:00 feeding together in the sand.
- June 5 Spotted two more birds at the same place this morning. at about 10:30. To night at 21:00 there were still two birds. They do not do much else but feed. There are usually some Ruddy Turnstones nearby.
- 6 June Two pairs feeding on the beach (the disturbed area). One male approached another male in the same hunched back approach as I saw the Ruddy Turnstone use.
- 8 June Two pairs feeding on the sandy beach W of our camp. There were also some (4) Ruddy Turnstones there.
- 9 June. Saw one bird in the company of a pair of Ruddy Turnstones on the east shore of Honey Bucket. All three were feeding on mud. At times it looked as if the Sanderling fed on the same places where the Turnstones fed, after these moved on to the next feeding spot. Perhaps the Turnstones loosen the ground making it easier for the Sanderling to get into the ground. Although I did not see the Sanderling jab or poke, I did notice some mud clinging to its bill about halfway for the tip.
- On the beach, West of Camp there appeared to be two pairs and a single bird, as well as some Turnstones.
- 15 June Saw one single bird on the Drum Area and later on a pair. The birds do not appear to have a territory.
- 16 June Saw two birds, a pair, on the Drum Area.
- 17 June At about 16:00 I observed a pair of Sanderling feeding along the S. shore of Honey Bucket. The birds stayed close together as they fed among the grasses. On three occasions in my 10 minute observation

NAM Verbeek
1965

Colinus pectoratus

The male went thru the following bit of behavior. He would crouch down in the grass and lower his body flat on the ground and stick his head forward horizontal with the ground. The body feathers were smooth (not ruffled). The tail was slightly raised exposing the white underside. The incline of the tail, taking the leading edge of the wing as the horizontal was about 15-20°. During this crouch the bird remained silent and absolutely motionless for about 20 seconds. Then he got up to the ground. The bird walked around as if unpressed from posteriorly, slightly arched back. In this posture the bird appeared very tense. During this behavior the female kept on feeding.

17 June

At about 15:15 I was out S. of Honey Bucket again, at the same spot where I killed and saw the sandpiper in the evening of June 17. This time I noticed the male relating in a nest bowl, like I saw the Ground Sander do. The tail was up and he was shaping the nest bowl with his beak. After relating once he stopped and began to throw pieces of grass behind him. He buried this grass, picking strands over the shoulders. In the time taking it looked like it was done more side ways along the body, not over the shoulders. After he had done this for some 20-30 seconds he went back to the bowl and repeated the relating after which he put in some more grasses. At first while remaining in the bowl and then by going out of it. He returned for a third time to the bowl, after he had walked away from it for a meter or more. When he finally left it for good he walked around in a crouched manner, somewhat

AMC Creek
1966

Colinus pectoratus

lower back ruffled, neck withdrawn and bill pointing forward. His back was arched and I could hear no sound (I was about 50 m away). During all this time the female fed nearly (within 1 to 1.5 m from the nest). When I went over to the nest, there was more material in it than I could account for during this observation, suggesting that he had used this bowl before.



On my way home I noticed a Sanderling chase a Band. The sanderling flew low over the ground for some distance toward a Band which I had not seen till the time he flew away, chased by the sanderling. The sanderling was making a rattling call.

20 June

The nest contained no egg at 20:30.

21 June

The nest was still empty at 20:00. The birds were no around the area at all.

23 June

Saw two sanderling today, at the edge of where the drums and the meadow (drum) meet. At first I saw one bird, and I assumed to be the male. This bird flew, by himself, some 200 m into the meadow, and began to walk around as described on 17 June. This was strange as there was no second bird near him. He struts around with an arched back, bill pointing forward, tail down and the wing feathers spread. It looks a bit beligerent, and aggressive.

One other sanderling, the female was sitting on a nest of some

M Verbeek
1966

Calidris alba (4)

40 m for about 5 minutes. She fed very actively and this accompanied with the distance she fed over, indicates the presence of a nest. She then flew up and went W for some 300 m. For as far as I know the male was still to the E. by himself.

At one time the female was harassed by a Sanderling.

The Sanderling on the high tugging feet were not around. The nest was still empty.

24 June

Two Sanderling were out on the High Polygon E. of Honey Bucket Lagoon. I have seen them around there several times now.

25 June

Steve and I noticed the male feed in company of two ♂ Pectorals and a Red back. At one point he chased the Pectorals in the air as well as on the ground. After a while the male flew off for some 300 m. to the S. We went W. in search for a Baird nest which I had localized yesterday. I found the nest and then in the process of walking over to a second Baird nest I had localized yesterday, we saw a Sanderling walking thru the grass about 10 m. from us. While we were discussing the oddity of this behavior and remarking on the light plumage of the bird, we saw her take a few more steps and settle on her nest. She had four olive green eggs. A pretty sight. While we stood at the nest, about 4 m. away, she walked right back on. The male by then had arrived to the scene and stood back about 15 m.

27 June

Went to the Sanderling nest and took a picture of the bird on the nest thru the telescope, two of the nest and eggs and a picture of the distraction display.

Across the gas line, between Micro Nat & AACB I noticed an other

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris alba (5)

bird, which I judged to be a female because of the small amount of brown around the head. After observing it for some 20 minutes, while it fed along the polygon ridges, the bird flew up and went for some 500 m in the direction of Microthet where I lost it out of sight behind the buildings.

2 July

The female was still on the nest at 14:15 - eggs were in the nest. I found the female feeding S. of the pond. It was roughly 350 m. to the S. of the nest. At \pm 15:15 she was on the nest, sitting very tightly as I walked by. I have not seen the male since the day we found the nest, 8 days ago.

4 July

The 4 eggs were present, one bird on the nest at 15:15.

5 July

Four eggs present & still on the nest at 15:15. During the second day now that she has not been on the nest, when I came by.

6 July

There was one bird around a small pond in the Britton area. I watched the bird feed for some 20 minutes along the pond edge and the meadow behind it. During half this time it fed in company of two *Scirpops*. After the feeding it preened itself and then flew over Honey Bracket in the direction of the Brown farm. It looked like the bird was a male judging by the amount of brown around the head and neck. The male of the nesting pair also showed more brown than the female. Could it be that this male I saw today is in effect the male of the nest? If he indeed goes this far away from the nest, it could explain why I have not seen him around for so long.

7 July

When I arrived at the nest, 13:50 the 4 eggs were still in the nest, so I stepped back prepared for a long wait. Fortunately at 13:55 she returned and walked to the nest.

W. Verbeek
1966

Colinus pectoratus

This bird, the female, and the only bird I have seen on the nest, has far less brown on the head than the male I saw yesterday.

I noticed the male, feeding by himself, along the shore of Honey Bueket about 250 m. to the S. of the nest.

4 July
Four eggs, ♀ not on nest at 18:00

9 July
Four eggs ♀ not on nest at 16:15. The female was about 50 m. to the N. standing on an oil drum.

10 July
Steve and I took pictures of the female on the nest around 12:00

11 July
Four eggs, ♀ not on nest at 10:15.

12 July
Found that 3 of the 4 eggs had hatched and one pipped egg in the nest. Collected two of the young after having taken a picture of the birds in the nest. When I left the female settled on the one remaining egg and the young. Observation at 17:00. No more around.

Prepared a skin of one of the birds (NAMU 1445).

Found a partial egg shell about 45 m. from the nest.

Because of the difference in the amount of brown on the head, the female having less brown, I believe that only the female incubates in this species.

13 July
Nest empty at 19:30. Did not see the adult or downies.

16 July
Since they left the nest, I have not seen the Sanderling family again.

18 July
Saw one Sanderling on the hummocks E. of Honey Bueket lagoon. The bird no longer showed any brown on the neck, but instead a blackish mottled color. Obviously the bird was molting.

See Barit notes of 19 July.

27 Aug.
One bird approached me to about 3 m. while I walked along the beach across from the airport office.

Calidris
pusilla

per AOU 1998

14. Dyke
1961

Scolopax pallidus

6 June

The first Semipalmated Sandpipers are back and they were actively displaying in the air, but not yet defending any territories. The males utter a strange purring sound, which resembles one of a motor of sorts.

8 June

There were about 5 semipals. Two of which formed a pair. They did much flying back and forth which was accompanied by much chattering.

10 June

Semipals seem to like to feed on disturbed areas and in other places where there is bare soil.

11 June

Found two nests, each with 2 eggs along the new power line behind our laboratory. Both nests were on the side of a hummock on the edge of the bare top and the fringe of grasses. In both cases the female returned to the nest and sat on the eggs.

When the first female flushed I did not see her partner and later the male flew over to her and I could see him flutter his wings in front of her. I did not see him when he returned.

15 June

Both nests had 3 eggs.

I flushed one of the females (first #1). She flew low over the ground and squatted on a mound about 10 m from me. On this mound she crawled around with a hunched back so that the pattern of the lower back and wing were visible. The wings were raised and cupped. At the same time she uttered squeaky noises, reminiscent of those of passerines in a similar situation. In one case not a type of sound which one would associate with a distressed bird. The elket was that of a bird being injured.

St. Verboek
1966

Callisitta cucullata (3)

Found one more nest with 3 eggs #3 at 21:00. In contrast to the previous two, this one was on flat ground among small clumps of mosses. The nest itself had a few bits of grass on it but was otherwise quite empty.

It is interesting that all three nests found so far in this area have three eggs in it, the first of which must have been laid on Monday 12 June. The 12th was the first real warm day and during the three days following much more weather. The nests were found on those places which were exposed before the day well up.

16 June

Found one other nest with 3 eggs at 21:00. (#4)

Noticed one bird feeding on a dense mat of pure moss. He was busily engaged picking things up the surface of the moss. When I chased him off I noticed, after staring at the moss for a minute or two, some long lines.

collected one. The bird feeding on the pure moss feeding character 248, 249

17 June

Nest 4 had four eggs.

19 June

Saw two males chasing each other on the edge of their territory. The location was apparently formed by the gas line, because when bird A went into territory B about 5 m. beyond the gas line, the B turned around to chase A. In this manner they flew back and forth flying as well over as under the pipe.

20 June

Found one more nest #5 with 4 eggs on the Beach Bridge. The female flushed like a confused ball of vibrating feathers and squeaks and kept diving for some 25 m.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris pusillus 21

26 June.

The Semipals on the Drum Area seem to be less active these days, which may mean that the territories are now firmly established or perhaps it is merely the result of poor weather, which we have had for the last 2-4 days.

27 June.

The Semipals on the Drum Area have definitely settled down. Only when you walk thru the area do you provoke some chasing.

30 June

Found one more nest (#7) with eggs on the Drum Area, about 100 m S of nest #1. Inspected the afternoon we flushed a female of a nest with eggs along the road between AACs and Micro Met. (#8)

Found another nest, nest #9 (with eggs or soon on the Drum area) (could this be a mistaking?)

1 July

Found nest #10 on Drum Area E of Elephant pole 22 (29m) with eggs.

The nest with two eggs of *Chlorophanes* eggs.

2 July

#5 nest has no eggs left.

Found nest #11 with eggs. Nest #11 is on the Drum Area between Elephant pole 24 & 25.

4 July

Saw two birds, one with only one leg, feed on adult *Chironomus* ~~larvae~~ adults as the latter were being washed on a shore of a small pond. Many of the insects had just hatched and were still attached to the pupal case. Two snowbirds were feeding their young from the same source.

5 July

#2 - 4 young 20:50 in nest; #4 - 2 dev young 1 wet young + 1 shell, eggs; #1 nest empty; #3 - 4 dev young; #5, 10, 11 - eggs left.

MM Verbeek
1966

Sterna fuscata

- 1 July. Nest #13 - 3 eggs. W of Semipal nest.
Moms. Semipal. the down the nest and they were young. They
tend to come much closer to you and then call - express
less a feeling of distrust, but more typical when you are
around a nest with eggs but still a feeling of anxiety and
concern.
- 14 July. #11, 2 day young, 1 wet shell, 1 egg.
- 16 July. There was one Semipal flying over the area near stake five
on P's census plot. The bird behaved such, that there must
have been downies on the plot.
- 19 July. Saw a Semipal engaged in the flight display. This is rather
late in the year. I do not know what provoked it.
- 27 July. At Meade River, along the W. shore of the large lake E of camp
I noticed several Semipals on the bare, sparsely vegetated
bluffs (Dryas flats).
- 28 July. Noticed several Semipals feeding on the Dryas covered
bluffs. The only thing conspicuous there were small 2 mm
diptera, of which I caught a few. Feeding observations 534-
538.
- 11 Aug. Back at Barrow, the Semipal was the second most
common species to-day. They fed in small, rather loose flocks
along the edges of ponds. There was much bickering among
the birds and I also noted birds chasing each other.
- 13 Aug. Today I sat quietly among a mixed group of Semipal,
Peelards, Red Phalarope and Red-backed. All the birds were
a great deal of nervous activity in the form of winging and
short bursts of flight. The four species were also active.

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris pusillus!

intraspecifically very aggressive.

17 Aug

This species continues to feed along pond edges exclusively. Caught an immature bird to-day (one broken wing) which still had natal down sticking to the tip of the feathers in her neck. The stomach was empty.

20 Aug

This species has been around since my last entry. Today I saw about 3 birds on the Drum Area. I did not see them on our weasel trip to Elson Lagoon.

27 Aug

These birds are found in one place only - namely, pond edges and disturbed areas where there is standing water. In these situations they feed on the edge of the water (seldom in the water) by pecking for food. This seems to be the only thing they do these days. One could safely make the statement that semipals in late August feed by pecking in saturated pond edges.

28 Aug

There were still some semipals around. I saw about 5 birds pecking along pond edges near the buildings.

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris mauri

13 Aug

One bird feeding in a shallow pond in company of Semipalmated Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Red back Sandpiper and Pectoral.

JAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris fuscicollis (1)

- 9 June About half way between Honey Bucket and the Voth Slough we saw one White-Rumy this afternoon. The bird fed in company of two Red-backed Sandpipers and at one point he displayed to one of the Red-backs. Part of the display involved the cocking of his tail while he faced the Red-back.
- 11 June Saw one pair at Honey Bucket (at side main road) and one pair 1 km. S. of Point Point. In both cases the male went thru the tail up, wings spread performance, somewhat reminiscent of strutting songbirds or ducks. I still have not seen the full performance.
- 20 June Heard one bird across Voth Creek at the Lake Eater polygons.
- 21 June One bird, presumably a male, chased a scrip at the S. end of Pitelka's Census Plot.
- 28 June One male "chased" a Baird S.E. of Imukpink Lake at 22:15. The bird was making the ping-ping sound.
- 29 June One male displayed within 50 m of the CREEL cabin. At one point his display was directed to a Red-back.
- 30 June One male gave the ping-ping call just off the Census plot at the CREEL cabin.
- 3 July One male heard off P. plot at about 10:00.
- 5 July One male heard about 10:00 AM. West of P. plot.
- 9 July Not heard or seen during course of P. plot.
- 14 July Between North Meadow Lake and the Gasline I noticed a female who behaved as if she had young. I sat back and after a minute or so, I walked to the spot where she landed. I did not find a nest or young. The bird flew continually around me and when I made sound imitating bird's distress

NAM Verbeek
1966

Salidris pusillus 2)

She would land and begin a broken wing act. I did this several times, and got the same response.

WAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris bairdii (1)

6 June

In our explorations this morning, from between 09:00 and 11:00 we saw or heard about a dozen Baird's Sandpipers. Some were engaged in the flight song which sounds louder and harsher than that of the Red-back, but it also has the frog like quality, i.e. phonetically it has a lot of rolling r's.

This afternoon - 16:45 to 17:45 Steve and I watched a pair of them. At first they stood quietly preening themselves. They then began to feed and we got some feeding data from them.

7 June.

I observed one Bonin's feeding on a bare patch of tundra.

8 June.

Two Baird's fed - company of 4 Red-backs along the W. shore of Honey Bucket lagoon. These are the only two birds I saw today.

9 June

On the S. end of Beach Bridge ~~we~~ I saw two Bairds. Steve and I saw them there before on 6 June. They seem to pick more than ~~they~~ jack.

12 June

21

The one had just coming from the river, and the
 other had just arrived and had
 crossed this path on his return. There were no people
 nearly, of which I am sure, and the whole
 patch and those nearly.

Parrot songspers must have moved in recently. They are the most active difference today at the Town Bee. It looks them over a male on the side, all singing at once and not chasing at all.

The birds are still much engaged in social shows involving two males and a female. They are also busily distracting these persons by display flying.

The birds are still very engaged with singing and chasing. Today I saw 3 birds in hot pursuit of each other. Who is who? I often follow such a chase system and try with two birds, suggesting that of males and a parent of a female. This female may be a visit to a nest.

Witnessed a fight between two males. I do not know what led up to the fight, but when I noticed the birds for the first time they were on ground jumping at and on each other. Several times one of the birds stood on the back of the other, while the bird at the bottom held its wings up. The strange thing of it all was the absence of a third bird. Also when the fight stopped the birds remained near each other and then flew off together. During the fight feathers were flying. It all had the appearance of copulation by force - except on the ground.

A. M. Verbeek
1966

Calidris bairdii (3)

- 23 June. Found the first two Baird nests, each with two eggs. The first one (#1) was in the Drum Area along side the gas line. The eggs were placed on some grasses on top of a polygon. The second nest was placed on a high polygon in a tuft of grass. This nest was located in the SE. corner of Horey Bucket lagoon. The Bairds were not very active displaying today, possibly because of the bad weather, but it could also be that they may have established territories and the two nests support this idea.
- 24 June Localized two nests today. In both cases the birds were creeping in front of me, giving them the distraction display.
- 25 June Found both nests today, #3, 4 each with 4 eggs. Also checked nest 1 and 2 and recorded nest #1 has 4 eggs and nest #2 has only 3 eggs. The female flushed of this nest. It was supposed to have a fourth egg today.
- Found another nest with 4 eggs in the afternoon (#5). W. of North Salt lagoon. The nest was located on a high polygon.
- 27 June New nest #9 with 4 eggs behind AACS cabin.
New nest #12 with 2 eggs along the gas line about 100 m. N of nest #1.
- 29 June New nest #13 about 50 m. SE of animal pens. (3 eggs)
New nest #14 between telephone pole 11 & 12 on Drum Area (3 eggs)
New nest #15 Drum area, about 200 m. from telephone pole 21 (perpendicular to row of poles) 4 eggs.
- 1 July New nest #16 Drum area, about 19 m. E. of telephone pole 19 4 eggs.
New nest #17 Drum area about 4 m. N of telephone pole 21

A. H. S. J. J. J.
1966

Salicivora bairdii (H.)

4 eggs at 22:00

2 July

New nest (#18). Drum area about 3 m. N. of telephone line
between pole 22 & 4 eggs

New nest (#19). Drum area about 10 m. N. of telephone pole
(7 eggs)

I determined the general locality of these nests more or less
last night.

The Bairds remain very quiet these days. I only heard two
flight songs today, both in the early a.m. I could well be that
they were provoked because of my presence in the area.

New nest (#20). Drum area about 10 m. N. of telephone pole
(1 egg)

The relative ease to find Baird's nests appeared to be a good
nest is an interesting function of several factors. The Baird
builds its nest among grass and other plants, but it is not
incubating bird but it is a bit of a problem in the case of
approaching enemies. This bird pattern is a good example of the
fact that its mate warns the bird on the nest about
danger and this is done with the same call as the one used by
the incubating bird to quickly make the nest.

The Baird Sandpiper builds its nest on an exposed place,
usually far of grass. This allows the incubating bird to see
approaching danger from a long distance and the bird can then
move away after the call. In the Baird the warning system by
the mate is not as well developed as in most other species.
It is not as well developed as in most other species.

MM Shestak
1966

Colinus bairdii

4 July

Saw the first group of 4 birds feeding together and flying together.

5 July

New nest #21 (4 eggs) 11:00 W shore of South Salt Lagoon
near FAD station.

New nest #22 (3 eggs) 11:00 W shore of South Salt Lagoon
E of #21.

6 July

New nest #24 (3 eggs) 11:15 Beach Ridge near second ditch
NW of P's plot.

The bird was very tame and approached us to within 2 m.

7 July

New nest #25 (4 eggs) - Brown Area, about 100 m W of

lychase across from telephone pole.

New nest #26 (4 eggs) - Brown Area, about 100 m W of
#15.

8 July

New nest #27 (4 eggs) S of Brown Buckle.

Nest #15 had 3 eggs.

When I found nest 27 there was guaranteed no second bird
around, this was a change with my note of 2 July.

The female of nest 27 fed her right by me but was kept
close to me. She did this long enough so I could take a
picture of her at a distance of 60 cm.

9 July

New nest #29 (2 eggs) - 60 m W of telephone pole in Brown
Area.

10 July

Nest #3 hatched, and #1 not yet.

On our hike to the Point I saw one Baird south of the
abandoned village where there is some + mangroves. This was my
first bird seen.

11 July

Checked on some of the nests. #2 - 2 eggs, #17 - 4 eggs, #1
hatched, #14 eggs, #20 - 4 eggs, #21 - 4 eggs, #22 - 1 egg, #23 - 2 eggs.

H. J. VanBeek
1966

Salicorina bairdii (6)

#11 - 4 eggs; #1 - 4 eggs; #12 - empty; #19 - 3 eggs; #17 - 4 eggs; #16 - 4 eggs
#21 - 4 eggs. Also #27 - 3 eggs at 17:00.

13 July

#22 hatched, one young dead - red, and one egg, which may have been the fourth egg in the clutch. This particular egg was almost completely hidden in the nest material. On opening it the egg proved to be infertile.

#10 - opening in nest at 22:00

#2 - nest empty at 17:45.

14 July

#1 - 1 dry young, 1 wet, 2 eggs puffed

#4 - 2 dry young, 2 wet.

15 July

New nests: #30 - 4 eggs Elson lagoon

#31 - 4 eggs Near RREI lagoon.

#1 - 1 dry young in nest, + 1 puffed egg.

16 July

#28 - fledged.

#7 - fledged.

#8 - 3 wet young, 1 egg at 21:15.

Incubation period for nest #1, 8 is 20 days.

18 July

#20 - 4 eggs; #13 - 4 eggs; #25 - 4 eggs; #17 - 4 eggs.

Steve watched #13 for three hours and only saw the bird go off the nest twice for some 5 minutes at the time. He also saw two birds feeding nearby. I watched #25 for 3 hours and saw the incubating bird leave the nest once for 4 minutes.

In addition I saw four other birds feed along the shallow pools, but none of them stuck around.

At about 17:00 Steve collected the incubating bird of nest 13 (weight 37.3 g - mass 5.13) and also the bird of nest 25 (weight 41.0 g - mass 5.13). Both birds had 2 completely grown

H. Verbeek
1966

Colinus bairdii

neighborhood of the nest, and is primarily concerned with feeding. The exposed position of the nest, does not necessitate his or her presence near the nest, to warn the incubating bird of approaching danger (See notes of 2 July). Why does the Semipal not do the same thing, or the Red back for that matter? It might well be that the Semipal has a similar system of nest attendance. In the Semipal I noticed only the female on the nest, whenever I checked the nest during the day. The male was around, on the study area at large, but not near the nest. It could well be that he incubated at night, allowing the female to feed. The Semipal nest is exposed too, and this allows the incubating bird to get off the nest, without the necessity of being warned by the mate.

The nest at the CRREL (#31) had four cold eggs and they as well as the nest were cold. So it seems that in this nest, and in the case of nest 20, from both of which we shot the male, the female did not come back.

Watched a bird, accompanied by three chicks from 15:50 to 17:50. During this time they were attended by one adult. This bird brooded the young for 9 minutes from 17:21 to 17:30. Then the adult was young for 3 minutes after which the adult flew away from 17:33 to 17:37½. The adult flew away for a distance of some 75 m. On returning the bird brooded the young from 17:37½ to 17:46 after which they all fed again. Once again I started recording when the adult flew off, leaving the young alone for a while.

I went back to this nest in the evening and shot the adult which turned out to be a male (Testes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, weight 29.4 (badly shot)).

M Verbeek
1966

Colinus bairdii (q).

After shooting the bird I watched the chicks for another hour. During this time no other adult showed up. From where I was sitting 40-50 m. I could hear the young peep. After half an hour, 21:40, the young stopped peeping and when I went over to the spot at 22:00 the three young were dead. Air temperature at the ARH thermometer (near front door of office) was 42°F. Ground temperature must have been lower. This particular male I shot was not fat at all, except for some between the scapulas.

While I was watching the chicks this afternoon I also kept an eye on #17. At one time I noticed two adults feeding together some worm from the nest. They flew up together, once, and landed again. After some more feeding one bird flew in the nest, the other flew away and I did not see it again. I watched this nest for two hours.

Found #14 had hatched, one dead young in nest

#25, which I watched for three hours yesterday, had 3 dry young and one wet one at 22:30

20 July

The Baird Sandpiper which Steve shot in company of three chicks turned out to be a male.

Two other birds, which he thought were associated with young (the latter were not found) turned out to be a male and female.

In the afternoon I intended to shoot the incubating bird of Nest 11 but found the nest deserted. Nest also was rolled of its eggs.

30 July

At Black River, one bird on the same spot.

A. M. Verbeek
1966

Calidris bairdii

Both birds had an excessive amount of fat on the breast, back, thighs and between the clavicles - excessive for this time of the year and for an incubating bird.

Checked the nests (#13, 20) and found them unattended at 19:00.

In the evening, Steve and I went to the Dam at the CRREL to watch both #23 and 31. Nest 23 proved to have been robbed, the other nest still had 4 eggs. I watched the bird on the nest from 20:10 to 21:40. It only left the nest once, from 20:46-20:50. At 21:40 Steve collected the bird and I then watched to see if there was a mate around to settle on the nest. I kept watching the nest till 22:00 and saw and heard a second Baird. The bird of nest #31 was a male (Testes 1.3×1) and weight 41.1 g. This bird was not very fat.

19 July

Went back to check nest #13 at 00:20 and found a male bird on the nest. Nest 20 and 21 have no bird on it. Steve and I went to the nest at 00:45 and shot the bird of #13, which proved to be a male (Testes 3×1 , 45.7 g) in very fat condition.

Checked both #13, and 20 this morning at 09:00 and saw no birds on either nest.

It appears that in case of the Bairds, as has been found in other shorebirds, both male and female incubate on one and the same nest, and they appear to do so in long stretches, at least 3 hours at the time, possibly longer. The extreme fat condition of the birds seems to indicate that they eat a great deal during the period off the nest. Once the bird is off the nest, and the mate starts to incubate, the former seems to disappear from the

M Verbeek
1966

Calidris bairdii

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, I failed to see a single Baird Sandpiper today.

24 Aug.

Observed one bird feeding along a small pond. The bird fed by itself and did not mix with Semipalm and Redbacks which fed in a nearby pond. This is the first Baird I have seen at Barrow in August.

26 Aug.

Finished the mapping of the nest distribution on the tundra here. With the exception of nest 7-10 all nests are independent from 7-10 step \pm and apart on an average distance of 100 steps (100 ft). Territory size - being the nest as center of the territory - is about 2.5 acres, which is half the size as given for Red-backs (2-7 acres) by Holmes.

NAM Vark
196

row of telephone poles

gas line

p10

a11

P4

b17

b15

b26

b16

b28

P11 b8

a12

b1

b14

b12

P9

P2

b19

P7

b25

P1

b7

P3

b18

b13

b20

Scale 100 feet

NAM Verbeek
1966

Distances between Dune Line

Distances between pole 1 & 2 - 1.5 step

2 & 3 27

3 & 4 40

Row of 14 poles 10 steps E of new poles

Distances between pole 4 & 5 28 steps

Distances between new poles 35 steps

Nest 20 - 87 step from pole 1 and 1 to pole

b 18 between pole 2 & 3, 20 from pole 2 and 4 from line of poles

p 3 " " 3 & 4, 4 from 3 and 8 from line

b 7 " " 2 & 4, 10 from 3 and 33 from line

p 1 " " 4 & 5, 7 from 5 and 64 from line

b 19 " " 1 and 27 from pole 7

p 9 " " 1 and 31 from pole 11

a 12 " " 13 & 14, 10 from 14 and 31 from pole line

b 8 " " 14 & 15, 4 from 15 and 2 line with poles

p 11 " " 14 & 15, 4 from 15 and 15 from line

b 16 " " 18 & 19, 8 from 19 and 19 from line

b 28 " " 1 and 67 from 13

b 17 " " 20 & 21, 4 from 21 and in line

a 11 " " 22 & 23, 20 from 22

p 10 " " 1 and 21 from 23

b 14 " " 11 & 12, 19 from 12 and 3 from line

b 13 " " 1 & 2, 10 from line

distance from pole 1 to line

b 25 between pole 1 & 2, 8 from line and 10 from

p 2 between pole 1 & 2, 10 from pole 10 from pole 1

b 7 between pole 1 & 2, 10 from pole 10 from pole 1

APV Verboeck
1966

b12 between poles 12x13, 10 from gas line, halfway between poles
b1 between poles 12x13, 5 from gas line, 10 from pole 12
distance between b12 & b1 = 90 steps
p4 across pole 20, 10 from gas line
b15 between pole 21 and 22, 10 from 21, 10 from gas line
b26 across pole 20, 10 from 21.

Distance between p14 and Calibia 110	27 steps
b2 and " "	21 steps
b4 and " "	23 steps
b4 and p14	70 steps
b3 and p14	40 steps
b3 and b14	71 steps

b4

p14

C. alba

b2

Distance between Band 20 and 31 was 95 steps
" " Band 11 and 11 36 steps

JAM Verbeek
1966

Calidris melanotos

7 June.

While at the Voth area, where I observed some 40 Red-backed Sandpipers, the first Pectoral of the season came over. It flew in a erratic pattern, diving and rising as it went, much like the flight of a snipe (except for the diving and rising).

8 June.

There were two Pectorals at the entrance of Voth Slough into Honey Bucket lagoon. I noticed another pair over at Wohlschlag Slough. These were the only two pairs I saw to day - all the areas I checked.

10 June

About 1 Mi. S. of Brant Point I witnessed the display of the Pectoral Sandpiper. A fascinating display indeed. The bird jumps up in the air and flip-flop along much like a short eared Owl. At the same time this bird is gruffing up and he makes a series of booming noises - vunk - vunk - vunk. When this has been repeated several times - up to 10 or more he continues for a variable distance rising and dipping down in an undulating fashion, after which he settles down.

There were four birds out there

12 June

Not seen to day: Yesterday I only saw one bird.

14 June

North of Wohlschlag Slough we saw two birds flying over. The male gave 5 or 6 booming calls.

There seem to be 3 pairs now. One on Beach Bridge, one in the Button Area and one at Wohlschlag.

15 June

Heard a pair over the Drum Area

16 June

Saw one pair flying over the N. end of the Drum Area. They came from the south and I followed them over Honey Bucket lagoon and then back south where I lost them.

AM Herkbeck
1966

Colinus melanotos (2)

North Meadow Lake. While they were flying the male hooted several times usually about 20-30 seconds at the time and he did it three times during the time I saw them.

17 June

Saw a male near Inajune Lake and shortly thereafter a female who was badly limping on one leg. I think I have located the nesting area, but am positive the female believes the way she is because of her injury.

19 June

Saw only one bird along the golf line in the Inajune Area.

20 June

Saw two birds at the Lake Center and two males feeding together at 20:30 on the Inajune Area. On my way home there was a third bird feeding - the Inajune Area.

21 June

Pectoral Sandpipers have been moving in lately. Saw a chase involving four birds this morning at 08:15 and later on I saw a bird ♂ and a single ♀ feeding in Holmes Marsh. There are many more ♂♂ than females; of the 3 I saw only one was a female.

Saw a pair at the North Area at 17:15.

23 June

Saw four birds today, all males.

24 June

A group of four males stood together on a meadow. At times they would fly up and circle around and then land again together.

On our way back from Elmer Lagoon about 15 Pectoral Sandpipers flew over. They flew in a loose flock but stayed together. Saw only one rather far away and I took me sometime to poke my head down the hole in the weed. I am only guessing at the identification. I have thought they were Pectorals.

I saw only one single female today. The males are not

Calidris melanotos (3)

very active either. It is possible that the windy cold weather was not conducive to display, but it is more likely that the almost complete absence of females is the reason for the apparent passive behavior of the males.

25 June

No birds seen on afternoon trip. This area north and N.E. of Pitelka's Census Plot is rather low and marshy, with lots of pools especially in the W and N. In spite of these ideal conditions there were no Pectorals at all.

26 June

Noticed a group of five males standing in the meadow behind AAC5.

28 June

Saw a group of 37 pectorals at 22:00 in the meadow SE. of Imikpuuk Lake. They were spread out over a distance of some 30 m. Some birds fed but most of them just stood facing the wind. When a Black phase Parasitic Jaeger flew over, the whole flock took off.

29 June

Saw several small groups of 5, 6 birds to day. One such group fed together across the road from AAC5. This morning there was some hooting activity in Holmes Moran, and on one occasion there, I saw a male and female fly together. The group at AAC5 consisted of 3 males and 2 females.

30 June

There was a great deal of activity on Pitelka's plot this morning, as small flocks, from 2 to 30 birds, kept flying back and forth. They feed in the marsh and use the Bridge to rest. I only saw two females for sure. There was no sexual chasing or any displaying among the males.

3 July

There was only 1 Pectoral (perhaps 2) at the N end and 2 birds at the Census plot at the S. end. This is quite inconsistent with the 30 June.

AM Duck
1966

Calidris melanotos

Yesterday I did not see any Pectorals. It seems that the rest of June birds were part of a wave which only stayed around a few days and moved on again.

Hiked across Central Marsh from the Old CRREL road to the Beach Ridge and saw respectively groups of 3, 4, 3 and 2 Pectorals for a total of 12 birds.

Saw a flock of about 45 birds at 21:30 S. of the CRREL camp. The birds were sleeping, standing head down and facing the wind. The group obtained the size of 45 as more and more smaller groups settled near the birds that were already on the ground.

5 July A flock of 9 and a flock of 7 E. and S. of South Salt lagoon respectively. They were not feeding, just standing around. Did not see any birds in the afternoon in the meadows N of Beach Ridge and E. of North Salt lagoon.

6 July. Only small group of Pectorals moved over P's plot. About 200 m. N. of the fork in the road in the Lake Ester Area a female Pectoral began flying around me in a nervous manner. After circling away for some time she kept coming back to the same spot in the meadow. Her only second track in going to this spot. I found two downy young huddled together. They were at best about 2 days old.

9 July Not seen all day

11 July A large scattered flock (± 50 birds) on the W side of Gasline Range. I could not get much info on sex because of the sun which stood low in the horizon. I did see a small flock of 12 birds composed of all's only. The birds were feeding from the

11 Verbeek
1966

Sinapis rubromaculosa (s)

surfaces as far as I could see. They were very wary, especially
on the 1st. I saw them kept alarming them.

13 July. Small groups - 2 to 6 birds along the S. side of South Salt
Lagoon.

14 July. Not seen to-day.

15 July. A flock of 12 birds on the slope leading from P's plot to
Holmes Moss. Also one bird at Gasline Bridge.

16 July. The Pectoral situation brightened up to-day. On P's plot
I saw several flocks, one of 25 birds, the others were smaller.
I never saw them do anything but stand around, but this
is probably due to my presence.

19 July. No Pectorals on P's plot during the census and no Pectorals
seen ~~on~~ my hike from RRH over the Beach Bridge to the
CHREL dam.

20 July. Saw a flock of 18 birds in the meadows S. of lines IX & X.
and an other flock of 7 birds. These flocks later fed and
moved along with 12 Golden Plovers and a Ruddy Turnstone.

Noticed a Pectoral flying about me in the Voth Area not
far from where the road goes thru the slough toward the
gas well. The bird no doubt had young in the neighborhood.

22 July. At Meade River, found the nest located by Paul de Benedictis.
The bird flushed from right underneath my feet. She still had
four eggs.

23 July. There are many more Pectorals than at Barrow and also these
birds are not seen in flocks but singly and at least that of
them I saw ~~one~~ behaved as if they had young.

25 July. Checked the nest again (see 22 July) and saw the female

AM Verbeek
1966

Colinus melanotos (6)

still incubating. I did not flush her.

27 July

Checked the Pectoral nest again. The female flushed ahead of us. There were still four eggs.

28 July

Female still incubating at 23:30.

30 July

At 14:00 still incubating. I did not flush the bird.

31 July

At 21:00 nest empty. The female was about 20 m. S. of the nest and flew about me excitedly.

1 Aug.

Found the 4 chicks and the female about 100 m from the nest.

11 Aug

Back at Barrow, I found the Pectorals to be the most abundant shore bird, as well as the most abundant on the Drum Area. It was impossible to get an idea of their numbers, since small groups of 5 to 8 birds were constantly flying around me. The birds were very curious, approaching very close to me. Among the members of a flock there were several individuals who were rather aggressive, chasing others on foot. The birds which I have been collecting recently when I found them.

13 Aug

See entry under *C. pusillus* for this date

17 Aug.

There were distinctly fewer Pectorals around than on 11 Aug. In about 3 hours time I saw about 20 birds on the Drum Area at large.

26 Aug

There were still some pectorals around Barrow, but their numbers were very small. Saw one bird sleeping on the Beach Ridge and there were two birds on the Drum Area.

J. A. M. Verbeek
1966

Callidris alpina.

3 June

Out on Beach Ridge we saw the first Red-backs - some 3 pairs. The males were actively flying and chasing each other.

4 June

In the same area as above we saw the same number of birds, about 10 (7♂)

6 June

Red-backs moved in since we went out last, along with some other shore birds. When we went out in the late afternoon to Beach Ridge we only saw one Red back.

7 June

This afternoon Steve and I went to Voth Area where we saw several flocks of Red backs. In one I counted 17 birds and in addition there were pairs sitting on the tundra making a total of about 30 birds. The flock stayed more or less together although there was some chasing going on. Then, ^{the ones that did the chasing,} were probably birds that had been here a few days. In the evening we saw a flock of some 50 birds at about 21:00. Many of these stood facing the pair with their bills tucked under a wing. The whole day long there was a cold E wind.

8 June.

Red-backs continued to be the most common shore bird so far. They are all over the tundra. In some cases they appear to be paired, in other cases they feed together in groups of 4 to 6 and also there are some single birds around. Even so often two males in a communal group start to chase each other. Often too, some single male lands near a paired couple and this too results in a wild chase. To day I noticed how one such single male when he approached a couple did not settle but continued to fly. The male of the paired couple struck one wing

PAT Verbeek
1966



ing, exposing the white underside. This is the first time I have seen this this season. Sticking up both wings is a common sight whenever a bird lands after an aerial display or after a chase.

10 June

A Red-backed was feeding along the edge of a lake pool when a Red-tailed entered within a meter of him. The Red-backed flew up and showed the Red-tailed wing and the latter continued in the air for some 20-30 m. after which the Red-backed returned to the general area from where he had taken flight.

In the afternoon I saw a Red-backed chase a Red-tailed at Elson Lagoon.

11 June

During the copulation sequence of the male Red-backed, the female stood on the edge of a small pool when the male approached her by flying to her from some distance. The male subsequently held his wings up, showing the white underside. His tail was kept horizontally - not cocked. This posture lasted about 5 seconds after which he approached her with his wings held with only a few feathers showing. He then made a small step forward and then descended, reaching her in a few seconds. He remained in this position, calling excitedly for a full minute. After this period the female responded by tipping her body forward and the male made an attempt to make cloacal contact, in which he failed I think. The female then walked some distance away and the male followed her.

Colinus virginianus

A male chanted a long series on two occasions today west of Honey Bucket. The series lasted for about 15 min. each time.

15 June

The Redbacks were quiet today. It seems that the territories are established and they are fully occupied incubating. In the old house I saw the first Brown Creeper today, heard one make many noisy chirps and I saw one other bird.

16 June

Pitelka and I found one nest between South Tall Lagoon and North Lagoon. There were four eggs. The nest was located on the edge of a meadow among 9-10 cm high dead grasses.

17 June

We found two more Redback nests each with 4 eggs, on the drum area.

18 June

We marked a chase involving three Redbacks today. At the end of the chase the three birds landed and the male began to pump his wings. From one male the owner of the female pulled at a feather of his opponent. When by this time he had got away and when he managed to pull free he flew away leaving the pair behind.

19 June

I flushed the female of Red. The distraction display is one in which the bird is spread and depressed, the wing and lower back feathers are ruffled, the wings droop and the bird walks with small step in a crooked manner. While she thus walks away from you she throws glances over her shoulder to left and right and she utters a hoarse sneaky series of pathetic notes.



JAM Verbeek
1966

Colinus alpestris (4)

27 June

Found a nest with 4 eggs behind the AACB hut (the sheet iron one) below the telephone line (#11)

2 July

Nest #11 still with eggs on the ground near E of telephone pole. This bird has stayed in for over a week now. The eggs should hatch any day now. The nest is located in the center of what used to be a small tree patch in a snow field.

3 July

Nest #12 with 4 young at the E. of P. plot.

The three nests on P. plot with 4 hatched young to day. In one nest (#10) one egg had not hatched and the three young of this nest were about as big as the 4 of the nest.

Nest #2 still had 4 eggs at 22:00, and other nests on P. plot (#1, 10, 13) were empty.

4 July

6, 11, 12 all eggs present

5 July

6 - 2 day young, 1 egg - 21:30.

#11, 12 all eggs present.

6 July

#2 empty except for one egg. Probably left nest yesterday or perhaps early this morning.

None of the other Redbacks usually seen on P. plot were present today. I guess they either lost their young or took them to the marsh.

#8 - 3 young (day) + 1 egg in nest at 17:00

7 July

#5 nest empty, parents were not seen excited.

9 July

Noticed a Redback feeding which did not jitting at all during the day. I observed her. Part of the time she was feeding the three day old birds and part of the time she was feeding the 4 day old birds. She was feeding the 4 day old birds but not the 3 day old birds.

AM Verbeek
1966

Calidris alpina (5)

The bird was flipping food from the sand and picking food from the ground. Flipping, I have observed in Phalaropus at the same time and place.

15 July.

There was a flock of 12 birds around me, when I sat down a Golden Plover nest. These birds may have come in response to the noise made by the Plovers.

Saw two birds picking for food in a shallow pool. At times the head went under water. When I checked the pool I found the mud to be very loose sloppy material.

26 July

At Meade River I saw few Redbacks the last days. Today, along the shores of a large lake, ± 2 Mi. S. of the camp, I saw a small group, ± 7 birds. These birds probably congregated because of my presence which was being announced by a Ruddy Turnstone.

5 Aug.

There are very few Red-backs left around here. During a 3 km walk I only saw one adult and two fledglings feeding along the edge of a pond.

11 Aug.

Back at Barrow, the Red-backs were the third commonest bird to-day. Most birds seen were juveniles, with the spotted breasts. In some instances they associated with the flocks of Pectorals.

13 Aug.

See entry under C. pusillus for this date

17 Aug.

The most common shore bird to-day

22 Aug

At Meade River, I saw two birds feeding (jabbing) in the sand along the river. These two birds were immatures.

26 Aug.

Back at Barrow, the Red-backs are still present. These are mainly immatures, but I did see at least two adults.

29 Aug.

Red-backs were the most common bird to-day. During

AM Miller
1966

Calidris alpina (1)

my $\frac{1}{2}$ hour walk to-day I saw three adults and about 25-30 immatures. All birds were found within half a km from the laboratory on the Drum Area. From there on and along the S. shore of Honey Bucket lagoon I did not see any Redbacks. Both adults and immatures fed in the same places and in similar fashion.

AM Verbeek
1966.

Calidris ferruginea

26 June.

At the junction of the road to the gas well and the Village Bridge in the Lake Eater Area I noticed a bird feeding - company of a Belding Sandpiper. The bird was darker on the back than a Baird and had a dark brick red chest and neck. It could be nothing else but a Baird Sandpiper. which identification was confirmed by Steve and Tom, who happened to come by in the vessel. The bird was very reticently feeding and then flew 5 ft. from us where we lost it out of sight in the fog.

W. A. M. Verbeek
1966

Tryngites subnaevellii

13 Aug.

Steve found one of these birds today and called me over to see it. It was a juvenile with yellow legs; a buffy head and neck, and dark scales on the back and wings. The bird was of Pectoral Sandpiper size and the latter species was nearby in comparison. The head of the bird reminded Steve of that of a pigeon, while I noted its plover like habit of walking and standing, although this habit was not as rigid as in a real plover. Steve found the bird at Gasline Ridge.

15 Aug.

Steve shot a juvenile male today.

HAH Verdeck
1966

Limnodromus scotoparcus (1)

14 June Observed two birds at Elson lagoon, N. of of Wholschlag slough. When I first saw them they stood sleeping on top of a polygon. Then when I flushed them they flew over to a inundated meadow where they fed along the shallow shore.

21 June One bird circled around me at 05:20 am time, at about 30 m., apparently out of curiosity. This appearance was being investigated by a Turnstone who came over from about a 1/4 mile away and settled about 1 m. from the Dowitcher. It is possible that the turnstone merely came over to check me out, although I had left this territory some time earlier.

At Elson lagoon a second Dowitcher flew around me and landed nearby. I again had the impression he was checking me out.

27 June Saw three fly over the W end of Gasline Ridge. At least one of the birds gave a yodling type of call, which I did not hear before.

29 June Three birds over Holmes Morass and then later on two birds SE. of the CRREI cabin.

30 June One bird on 1st was serious plot and another was flying over.

3 July Four birds were feeding in natural tundra.

6 July One or two later two birds flew over the plot this morning. The single bird was a male who briefly performed a flight display, accompanied by the gobbled song.

20 July At Meade River I saw at least two females flying over. Most of song in the wet, low parts of the tundra.

Limnodromus scolopaceus (2)

26 July.

At 18:30 I found a bird with one young, after I had waited about 30 minutes at some distance. While I was taking pictures of the chick (1 < 2 days old) I heard a second chick calling from the edge of the marsh. Took several pictures and collected one of the young. If I am not mistaken this is the first breeding record for Murchison River.

Later in the evening, 22:00 I went across the river with Tom to check a bird he had seen there, which turned out to be an other Longbilled Dowitcher. This bird behaved as if he had young too.

Thayer tells me, that on the day he photographed the location, 24 July, he noticed three females, which according to him behaved as if they had eggs or young.

27 July.

Prepared the skin of the downy young (NAMU 152).

17 Aug

Back at Barrow, heard and saw one bird fly over the Drumm Area.

24 Aug.

Seven birds flew over the Drumm Area.

25 Aug.

Saw a total of 8 birds in the Britton Area feeding along pond edges.

26 Aug.

Observed a flock of 23 birds feeding along pond edges in the Drumm Area. When a plane flew over, all birds in the area flew up; an estimated total of 300 birds. They were the most common shorebird on the study area.

29 Aug

Saw only one bird today. It fed along a ditch near the Riddle shack.

W. M. Verbeek
1906

Lobipes lobatus

- 11 June. Saw and heard a bird in the thicket of Corks' plot.
21 June. A single bird flew over the Volk River.
23 July. At Meade River quite a common bird. During the several
trip I made today, certainly more common than the Red-
Phalarope.

Lobipes lobatus
is now

Phalaropus lobatus
(Red-necked Phalarope)
per AOU 1998

Phalaropus
fulicaria

NAM Verbeek
1966

Phalaropus fulicarius (1)

9 June.

The first 2 birds of the season flew by me as I stood watching 6 Red-backs feed on the edge of the W. side of Footprint Lake. The phalarops appeared dark thru my sunglasses but when I got the theta binoculars I could see the warm brick red color. They continued flying against the wind till out of sight. One of the birds was definitely a female, and I think the other was too.

10 June

At least two groups of Red Phalaropes moved past us at Ellenbogen. One flock consisted of birds the other was of about similar size. They sat together in a flock. Toward 1700 we saw one landing in a flooded part of the tundra.

11 June

There were two Phalaropes to be seen this morning. At Ellenbogen I saw one and a female at Ellenbogen.

12 June

Took 3 phalarope pictures today. Two were males and I took one picture by slowly walking up to them to within one meter. The male was more cautious and could not be approached to within 1.75 m.

In the middle of Central Marsh there were 5 birds feeding in shallow water. Three of these were females. At one point there were two females and a male feeding together, although it was obvious that one of the females was mated to the male. The other female was not chased away.

19 June

Found a nest with 4 eggs near the mouth of Little Slough. The female flushed in front of me and walked away from the nest. Her wings above him at an angle of $\pm 45^\circ$ to the horizontal. In the same time the male was seen.

W. H. H. H.
1966

Phalaropus fulicarius (L.)

alarm note. There was one female around.

20 June

It looks like several phalaropes are still in the process of egg laying for I still see them flying around together. Also whenever I come near what appears to be the nest the female comes around and makes the pip, pip note.

21 June

Found another nest (#21) with 3 eggs at Erson lagoon. The male flushed at about 2 m from me. - He behaves of a female, or a general male who warns the incubating bird of the approach of a predator, does not allow the phalarope to leave his nest ahead of time. Also, his nest is more concealed, so that he has not quite as good a view of his surroundings. You therefore almost have to flush the bird if you want to find him.

22 June

Near the Old Iron Well, between the two foot print holes, we noticed a Red Phalarope in winter plumage, except for the base of the bill, which was yellow and for a few brown edged feathers on the lower abdomen. Steve collected it for its stomach. I prepared the skin. NATS 144.

23 June

Noticed a flock of four females today

25 June

Saw three pairs in the afternoon, which probably means they are still laying eggs.

27 June

I think nest #1 is deserted. This probably occurred when I found the nest 19 June.

29 June

A male flushed from a nest with 4 eggs on Veldt's Plot Nest #3.

It seems there are even fewer phalaropes around these days. Perhaps some females have already departed, while at the same time, males are incubating.

M. S. G. 1961

Phalacrocorax auritus (2)

30 June

Now west of it with Papp's Butte, North Center Lake and South
Agassiz Lake.

This morning on Millers plot there were one pair and one
 single male feeding by himself. Then a female landed near the
 male and the female, and this new female was chased away by the
 paired male. He chased her off lower by fluttering just above the
 water level. Two more females also landed but then took off.
 The single male seemed to be more dominant.

1 July

Found in rock 2. 7 of pebbles in central North this morning
made a rock of $8\frac{1}{2}$ along the surface of underlying layer.

3 July.

Witnessed a c-p on 12 flat night - the female also gave that
good look. They were joined briefly a second c-p which was
driven off by the c-p. This activity was over. Then 4, the same
place as on 10 June. This male ought to have a completed
clutch by now. Why does he keep a female around and why do
they make so mysteriously thru what obviously is not
habitat?

5 July

New nest (H¹) with 4 eggs on Birch Ridge near road. The bird on this nest was for very long time colored for a mate.

6 July

New nest (47) with 4 eggs on 1st of Nov near stake 400.

7 July

Next day, shot 2 very young and 2 not over 1/2 thought not yet from
that their nest was deserted.

Found a bird nest at the S. end of trap line X. (young)

Saw a flock of 10 phalaropes, presumably *glaucialis*, over the stream. One
could call this an invasion of *glaucialis*.

1966

Phalaropus fulicarius

Nest #3 on P's plot had 4 dry young this evening at 21:00.
Nest #7 had not hatched yet.

8 July

#8 not hatched yet.

9 July

#9, New nest, 4 eggs. 10 m. N. of P's plot. Did not see any female Phalaropes today.

11 July

#8 fledged.

Saw one of today. I think they left for good on 1 July. Not so this evening on the opposite ridge. I saw a flock of 4 females.

New nest (#10) with 4 eggs about 25 m N. of #9.

14 July

Nest #6 had 3 dry young and 1 egg at 17:30.

#7 - 4 eggs at 17:15, #9 fledged #10 fledged.

Found a male and 3 young (still carried white egg tooth) about 20 m E of #10.

15 July

There were at one time at least 10 flying around me in Holmes Morass. I assume they had chicks and were disturbed by my presence.

Nest #2 had fledged except for one egg.

16 July

Nest #7 not hatched yet at time of census of P's plot.

19 July

Nest #7 hatched. The young were about 25 m. N. of the nest along a stagnant ditch.

Nest #6 had one unhatched egg in the nest cup.

26 July

At Meade River, not as common a species as the Northern Phalarope. Only saw two males during a 5 hour hike.

27 July

Chased a long-tailed Jaeger and forced him to drop a fledgling Red Phalarope with its primaries still $\frac{1}{2}$ cm in the sheaths.

11 August. - Back at Barrow I only saw about 6 Phalaropes all day.

AM Verbeek
1966

Phalaropus fulicarius 15

In the evening, at 23:00 I saw a flock of 20 birds flying at about 100 m along the coast.

12 Aug.

Many immature Red Phalaropes are being killed when they fly into the telephone wires along the shore. At last report 200 dead or dying birds have been picked up. In many cases the birds have lost an entire wing, sheared off at the scapula.

13 Aug.

See entry under C. pusillus for this date.

14 Aug.

The whole length of the coast here is full of Red Phalaropes, possibly feeding close to the shore. Obviously most of these birds must have come from elsewhere. The birds are very restless and they continue to kill themselves by flying against telephone wires.

20 Aug.

I believe Tom Jernsman a farmer here gathered over 500 birds near along the road to Barrow.

25 Aug.

There were only few birds seen today. Most of these are singles. The large concentrations along the shore seem to have pulled out.

27 Aug.

I counted 153 birds in the sea along the beach from the theatre to truck camp. The birds seem to prefer to feed along or nearby ice floes, perhaps because the water is less in motion in those places.

29 Aug.

There were about 10 birds on the Tundra near some on halibut. In all cases these are single birds, each on its own pond. I saw one bird feed by picking up dead plant material and then pecking food in the places where exposed. The Red-Throated Loons objects away, but the Phalaropus in question picks them up with a sideways motion.

11/1/1966

Protophylla fulvipes (H.)

1 Sept.

There were many more birds along the coast today. I counted the birds from the Pointe to the end of the bridge going north: 48 birds. The total birds along the coast from the Pointe to French would be 1500 birds. This is compared to 150 on 21 Aug.

NAM Jerbeek
1966

Stercorarius pomarinus

- June 3 We saw one single bird flying across our snow-cat. It flew in a straight line east ward.
- June 6 Saw one dead bird on the tundra. Probably died last year.
- 8 June. One bird flew south along the W. shore of Elson lagoon. When I noticed the bird, for the first time it was being chased by a shorebird, which according to Pitelka was probably a Ruddy Turnstone.
- 9 June Two more birds flew SW over the Voith Creek area. I don't know what they are looking for, there seems nothing ~~there~~ to eat for them at present.
- 10 June Five Jaegers flew over Holmes Morass as we stopped on Pitelka's plot. At one point they all sat on the ground. We could not see what they were feeding on. They were feeding on.
- 11 June Five Jaegers flew over Honey Bucket lagoon. They could not be the same birds we saw yesterday. Saw three more at Ukypic though and later one within sight.
- 12 June One single bird flew over Central Marsh.
- 13 June Noticed one young bird on the ground, walking along a narrow strip of ground surrounded by water and snow. Maybe it was a jaeger.
- 17 June Three birds over Honey Bucket lagoon.
- 18 June One bird flew over Honey Bucket and was being chased by 6 Ruddy Turnstones.
- 5 July Three birds on the E. shore of North Hill lagoon.
- 9 July One bird flew over the lake this morning.
- 17 Aug. We saw 2 birds and later on a third on flying over.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Stercorarius pomarinus (2)

Elson lagoon E of the spit of land leading to the Point.
These are the first Pomarine Jaegers seen since 9 July.

Stellar Jay Persecutions

- 11 June Two birds dark phase flew over central marsh at 2:30.
- 12 June Three birds, one dark phase, flew over central marsh. I don't know what they are doing here, there seems as yet nothing to eat.
- 13 June Again two birds, one dark phase.
- 20 June Two birds have been hanging around lately. Saw two birds over the Indian River.
- 30 June Three Parasitic Jagers walked slowly along the W side of Gasline Bridge.
- 6 July A group of 12 birds in company of some 100 Glaucous Gulls feeding in central marsh.
- 11 July Saw a flock of 22 birds on T.S. Pt. at 17:00. There were several long-bills among them. In this flock they to the Jags the Jagers were the most common species around.
- 16 July Three birds on the meadow S. of Honey Bucket.
- 19 July Saw one Parasitic Jager give chase to a fledgling Snow Bunting, but the latter escaped among some barrels.
- 24 July At Meade River. Saw two birds repeatedly dive at a sparrow-sized bird, which had ventured too far away from the willows along the river. They finally caught it.
- 28 July Several birds patrolling the river. They feed on the surface shell which Jim left along the bank.
- 27 Aug. A few Jagers have been with us at Barrow for the last few weeks. Today I saw one at Duck Camp.
- 3 Sept One bird flew past me at both creek.

W. A. N. V. A. L. L. K.
1966

Stelcorarius longicaudus

14 June

While Steve and I were observing the Paddy Terns on the island of Eber Lagoon, a longtailed Jaeger. The Terns - 5 of them - chased the Jaeger by making much noise and by diving at it.

21 June

One bird over the shore of Eber Lagoon

5 July

Two birds over North Salt Lagoon

9 July

Three birds over South Salt Lagoon at 1 p.m.

15 July

One bird S. of Henry's Pocket Lagoon

17 July

Many longtailed in Central Marsh and Holmes Moss

19 July

A flock of seven and two birds over P's census plot during the afternoon census.

26 July

At Meade River, one bird along the river at 2:30 p.m.

27 July

Chased a bird off its prey, which turned out to be a Red Phalarope fledgling with the primaries still $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm in the sheaths.

24 Aug.

Back at Barrow, I saw one bird hovering over the tundra in the Lake-Eater area.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Larus hyperboreus (1)

- June 3 I observed a group of some 50 of these large gulls as they congregated on a trail left behind by a snow-cat. They all appeared to be adult birds ($\pm 90\%$ adult) and I noted quite a bit of display among them, such as the "long call". Steve says they hang around all year and do not breed.
- June 4. The gulls ~~seem~~ seem to have their favored areas where they congregate. One of these is behind the houses south of town and another is on the frozen ocean west of town. They sit out there in small noise bushes. Where they actually feed I do not know, but garbage is probably important.
- 10 June. There are distinctly less gulls around at the moment.
- 15 June. Saw only two gulls to-day.
- 23 June. On South Salt lagoon I saw about 40 Glaucous Gulls resting along the beach.
- 6 July. About a dozen birds feeding in Central Marsh in company of 6 Parasitic Jaegers.
- 9 July. About 40-50 birds feeding in Central Marsh. Wonder what they are eating.
- 18 July. Noticed 9 gulls roosting on the S. shore of Wohlschlag lough on a gravel bar (23:00).
- 26 July. At Meade River there are about 3 or four birds flying over the tundra around our camp.
- 31 July. There are at least 50 gulls feeding on caribou remains left behind after the animals were skinned out yesterday. Without the presence of this hunting camp, there would probably be few gulls.

AM Verbeek
1966

Larus hyperboreus (2)

24 Aug. Noticed 11 birds along Voth Creek and a group of ± 25 birds on the Britton area.

3 Sept. There was a group of 24 birds on the Britton Area.

AM Verbeek
1966

Xema sabini

22 June

We saw at least two of these birds at Ikravik. We collected one bird on the edge of a stream. Later on, on our way back there was another bird on the same spot. The stream was shallow there so that grasses stuck out of the water. Perhaps this grass acted as a stream.

25 July

At Akuk River I saw two birds, about 3 km SE of camp.

26 July

One single bird about 2 km E of camp.

17 Aug.

Back at Barrow, we saw several large flocks of adults and immatures along both sides of the sand spit leading to Point Barrow. This is apparently a favorite place, rich in food, for the gulls have been gathering here for at least a week.

27 Aug.

One bird along the beach.

3 Sept.

Small flocks of these gulls flew along the shore around Inuk camp. I saw the same movement of birds yesterday.

A large concentration, mostly immatures at Point Barrow. There were an estimated 500 birds.

Sterna parvirostris

- 14 June While Steve and I were on the west side of Elson Lagoon north of Wohlslag, we saw two terns fly over. Later on, we saw two more over Pilleka's Plot.
- 16 June Terns were seen flying NE along the shore.
- 22 June One bird flew along the shore over the open water of Idroavik.
- 30 June One single bird flew S. along Pilleka's Plot.
- 5 July One single bird over Idroavik Lagoon.
- 10 July Four birds N. of Airport along the lagoon.
- 18 July One bird over Wohlslag Slough at 22:30.
- 25 July At Meade River I saw several terns. At one point the birds were dive bombing Tom Custer, which probably meant that they had young nearby.
- 13 Aug Seven birds flew over camp at Barrow.
- 16 Aug 22 birds over the Drum Area.
- 17 Aug Several hundred birds, adults and immatures were busily feeding in the waters on both sides of the spit of sand leading to Point Barrow.
- 22 Aug At Meade River, Tom and I saw one immature bird and 3 adults. The immature still lacked the long external tail feathers. It also begged for food.
- 23 Aug Back at Barrow I noticed a flock of 28 birds flying high over our laboratory.
- 27 Aug Terns were flying back and forth over the base. They are usually in groups of 5 to 20 birds. Both immatures and adults flock together.
- 3 Sept It looks like the birds have pulled out of this area. At the time I was there perhaps 50 birds left.

Cephus grylle

17 Aug.

Probably a new breeding bird for the Barrow Area. Murrel Salomonson found the bird nesting in an oil drum on 14 August, while he was hunting seals near the old village of Nuuk inside the lagoon. The nest, with one whitish egg with dark spots on it, was located in the right hand corner of a partially flattened oil drum, which had a slit in one end which gave entrance to the drum. The opening faced SE and the drum lay on a sandy part of the narrow sandy spit. When we got nearby, after beaching the Umiak, the bird flew off the nest and circled around us a few times before landing nearby in the ocean. This circling and landing was performed once more. When we departed the bird went back in the drum again. On our way to the nest, when we were still on the water some 500 m from the nest, we saw one Cephus grylle, which was almost certainly a second bird, and while we tried to photograph the nest, the Eskimo boys claimed to have seen two birds to the north of the nest along the beach, giving a total of 3 to 4 birds (including the nesting bird) in the area. The Eskimos say that this species occurs in the off shore waters all winter long.

3 Sept.

I revisited the above nest, after we had been told that some Eskimo boys had shot the adult bird a few days ago. They shot it because they had never shot such a bird before! The egg lay near the entrance of the drum. The young bird inside appeared to have reached the hatching stage. I collected the egg, which was partially cracked, probably

AM Verne
1966

Lophus style 21

because the Eskimos handled it (NAMU 158).

On our trip in the hi2. Man I only saw one small
bird about 6 miles out of shore.

AM Carback
1966.

Nyctea scandiaca

27 Aug.

Bob Sweller claimed to have seen 2 birds in the
old Ester area.

28 Aug.

I checked the area to the east and south, no birds.

2 Sept.

Bob Sweller claimed to have seen one bird in the
early afternoon in the same area as above.

3 Sept.

The Pomarine Jaeger has been shown to be the main
predator of lemmings, breeding in greater densities in peak
years as compared to low years. It seems strange then that
in the early part of the arctic summer this year, a low
year for lemmings, we saw Pomarines quite frequently,
while Snowy Owls were absent. Do owls have a better
mechanism to measure the presence of lemmings or where
the Pomarines merely wandering immatures?

JAM Verbeek
1966

Arco flammeus

17 June

One bird per hour in the area between North Meadow
Lake and South Meadow Lake, and it was being chased
by some terns.

NAM 10 June 1966

Contopus sordidus

10 June

While walking out of camp near Max Brewster Place on the main Road, I saw a small flycatcher like bird, which turned out to be a Western Wood Pewee. At one point it flew to within 6 m. of me and settled on the edge of a garbage can. When ever the bird settled it looked up into the air to see if there were any flies out. I never saw it hawk once. It looked rather a poor thing and drooped its wings, besides the body. By the time I walked to the lab. to get a gun, and the time that Miller and I returned to the point near the bird was gone. With this weather and the lack of flies, I don't think I could have shot it. Apparently McIlhenny got a female back in 1898 (see Stone: Proc. of the Academy of Nat. Sciences of Philadelphia, pt 1, p: 4-55).

Motacilla flava.

23 July At Meade River I noticed groups of three or four birds along the river bluffs. One bird flew with food in its bill and was obviously feeding young. All young, however, were able to fly I think, as I did not flush or see any that did not fly.

24 July Yellow Wagtails are molting now. Some are still with fresh bright feathers but with the body is it complete. Another one had a stub tail.

23 Aug The wag-tails were no longer at Meade River.

WAM Verbeek
1966

Spizella arifrons

23 Aug.

At Meade River we saw one bird in the tall grasses behind the village. On two occasions the bird was seen to fly at a small moth which flew past the oil barrel on which the bird was perched.

NH M Verbeek
1966

Zonotrichia leucophrys

10 June

Heard and saw one of White-rumped Geese just outside our laboratory. He was on top of a pile of dirty snow.

11 June

Saw a male on Teller's census plot

12 June

One male singing in the tundra area just W of the bridge behind our laboratory.

23 July

Saw at least 2 birds in the willows along a stream N of our

NAM Verbeek
1966

Calcarinus lapponicus (1)

June 3

Away from the buildings, out on the newly exposed patches of tundra I saw my first hayland longspurs. Brightly colored birds with yellow beaks and much chestnut. Most birds seemed to be paired, although there were some single males. Some males went thru the flight display.

June 4.

One more day of thawing has doubled the exposed patches of tundra and there were clearly more longspurs around today.

June 5.

Observed one pair of birds - ♂ & ♀, feeding on an exposed knot. They peck food off the ground like most seed eating birds but these two birds also hacked forcefully to the ground and then flicked their heads side ways so that small pieces of dirt were flying left and right.

June 6.

Longspurs were actively engaged - chasing to-day. I noted two males, one of which was an intruder being pressed for a full 4 minutes. Whenever this stranger landed the owner of the territory would move closer in a sneaky crouched manner with its hunched back. When their wild flight they happened to enter a third territory, the owner of this territory joined the chase.

7 June

Found a partially completed nest. The female stuck close to the area; flying around me. She was perfectly silent all the time (Nest on Beach Ridge).

9 June

Found one nest, partially lined with small feathers. The birds kept nearby and acted excited. On the Honey Bucket side of the road I found another nest which appeared completed, but no eggs yet. Also, the owners of the nest were not around. Again.

NAM J. Black
1966

this supplies more evidence that the season is late. The females whose I killed shot yesterday showed every stage of blood patch development and I believe only one out of 6 had laid eggs. On the W. shore of Elmer Ingonson I found a nest with one egg in it. After three hours I killed it and the two had nearly set white, and the one with an egg the other had a large egg lacking the first membrane shell in the second.

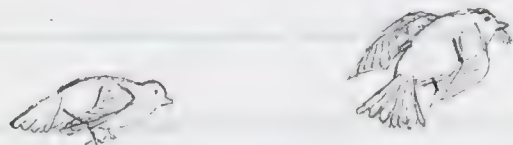
11 June

Found a nest with 2 eggs in it on the W. shore of Elmer Ingonson. The nest was made of grass and the eggs were laid in a row.

Along the W. shore of Ukpik Slough I flushed a female of her nest of 4 eggs. She fluttered low thru the grass for some 20 m.

12 June

Saw a male picking up bits of grass while he walked very energetically and in a "frustrated" manner with his tail spread and pressed down and his wings held partly open as if from his body. After walking about one or two meters he flew about 20 meters high and uttered his flight song, causing the pieces of straw to fall to the ground. After a while he repeated this performance, again taking the straws with him into the air and dropping them. The male was alone when he displayed as noted above.



13 June

The nest with 2 eggs in it on the W. shore of Elmer Ingonson had 2 eggs.

14 June

Found three more nests on the W. shore of Elmer Ingonson. One with 2 eggs, one with 1 egg, and one with 1 egg.

16 June

Found one nest with 2 eggs. The nest was in a shallow depression in the ground and the eggs were laid in a row.

WAM notebook
1966

Colinus bairdii (3)

20 June

was located on the inside of Mary's bucket. The nest was located in the side of a wheel track. Walker and I found a third one (eggs, 4 days). In sand near the front side of South Salt wagon. Found two more nests on day #6, #7, each with 5 eggs, on the beach ridge. The nests were about 10 m apart. I also marked an older nest #8 with 5 eggs. This female was reluctant to leave. I had to touch her with my pencil before she jumped out of the nest.

21 June

Noticed a group of three males feeding peacefully together.

25 June

The first spawning of the year hatched in nest #1. Of the 6 eggs 5 had hatched and the 6th had just come out of the shell. The two shell halves were still in the nest. (22:00).

26 June

Found nest (#9) with 4 eggs in it on the Britton Area.

27 June

Found nest (#10) with 4 small young (all dry) and eyes closed S. of Imukpuk.

The parties of σ^7 and ϕ long spurs are becoming more frequent. They seem to move about in small flocks. Saw one such flock of 3 σ^7 , 3 ϕ feeding together in the grass of a high polygon.

2 July

#6 - 2 young, eyes open
#7 - 2 young, other eggs not hatched
#8 - partially hatched - no pieces of shell, no fecal remnants
conclude that the nest had any young at any time.

#5 - 5 young, one egg, eyes open

#4 - 4 large young

#2 - 3 large young

#1

#3 - 2 young, one egg, eyes open.

Art Verbeek
1966

Salmon Trappers

nest 4 & 5 empty

nest 6 empty and apparently deserted.

Saw a ♂ go down to a scuplet on the river. He came
back.

7 July

Longspur in Square A at 12 feet, were called off the ground.
All feathers pulled out.

10 July

Not seen on our trip to the Point.

12 July

A male Longspur chased a male Red-back after he managed to
pull out a wing feather.

14 July

Went to the scupers plot and found the remaining Longspur nest still
hard. 4 large young, ready to leave the nest.

27 July

At Meade River, along the shore of the large lake E. of
camp I noticed a loose flock of about 40-50 birds on
the bluffs. This is the first such congregation I have seen.

11/11/1966
1966

Thalassidroma leucorhoa (1)

3 June

Several courtships, both male and female were present on the day of arrival. The males were found displaying and chasing other males. They all seem to be paired.

4 June

The most interesting one was a male displaying to a female.

5 June

Observing the birds began singing at the nest. Some singing in the nest and some in the air.

I also noticed a male bird singing in the nest. He sang the whole time he was in the nest. There were some other birds in the nest. After some time the male look as though he was in the nest. The male just stayed in the nest.

6 June

At 22:05 the female flew to the nest box with some material. She put it on the left side of the box. She was in the nest box. After she had brought material to the nest box she was in the nest box. She was in the nest box.

12 June

There was a very noisy male bird singing. It was singing in the nest box. It was singing in the nest box. It was singing in the nest box.

26 June

Noticed a male aggressively pulling at the wing feathers of a female. This went on for some time. After which the male released his grip. At that point the female closed him on foot he went away and he flew off.

St. Lawrence
1966

Phalaropus maculatus

- 4 July One pair of snow buntings gathered *Chironomus* larvae from the
ground along a small pond. The pupae were molting and the
empty skins were being worked over.
- 7 July Saw two fledgling snow buntings in the Burn Area. They were
quite able to fly but were still being fed.
- 10 July Saw one juvenile on the Point, near the two sunken
barges. There were several adults.
- 11 July A male Snow Bunting persistently chased a female longspur
over a distance of some.
- 21 Aug. The snow buntings are presently confined to the Burn
Area and to the buildings.

NAM Verbeek
1966

Euphagus carolinus

12 June

One single male fed on the ground behind our laboratory. I am not sure it is this species. Since I did not get close enough, I thought it was a Brewer's Blackbird, but Rustys are more common around Denver, so it was most likely a Rusty.

Acanthis hornemanni

10 June

On the W. shore of Honey Bucket lagoon I saw two Hoary Redpolls feeding on the seed capsules of a Cotyledon genus. These birds lacked the redish color as indicated in the notes. Only one of the birds showed a hint of some reddish in the crown, perhaps it was more brown than red on the crown. They had the typical undulating flight of such small finches.

22 Aug

At Haida River, I saw two birds across the river, about 3 km S. of Haida.

Acanthis hornemanni
is now

Carduelis hornemanni
(Hoary Redpoll)

per AOU 1998

